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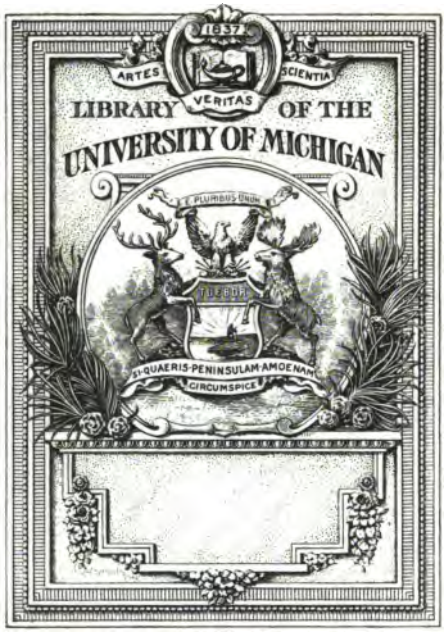
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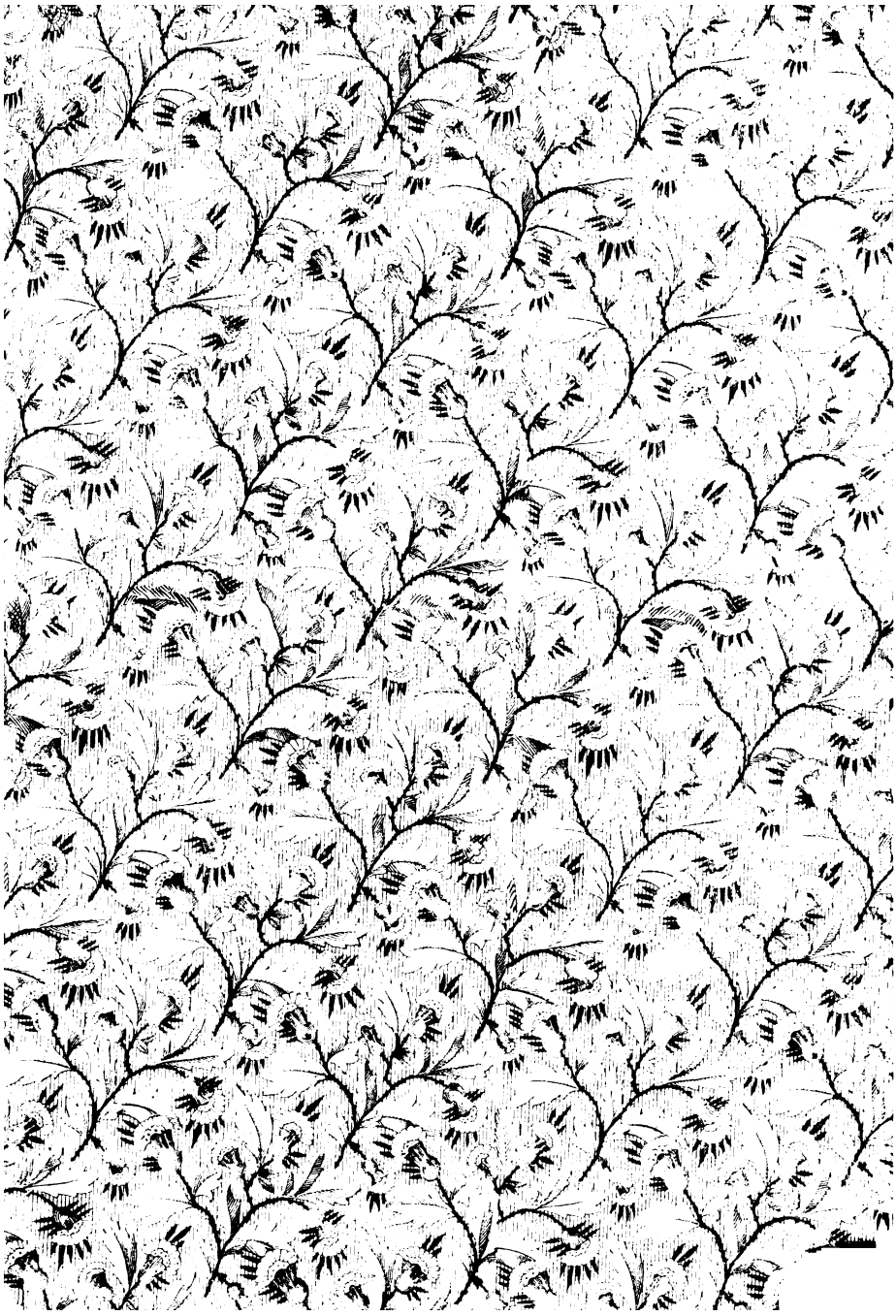

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PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

QUARTERLY.
10¢. A number.
30¢ A year.

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WITH

ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

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Phrenology.

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WHAT IS PHRENOLOGY?

BY NELSON SIZER.

Mind and character constitute a subject the importance of which has been attested since mankind began to think.

Men have looked within to learn if they could discover the springs of action and the reason of their different moods and motives.

The older methods of studying mind and character were based on the consciousness of the investigator, who made an endeavor by introspection, to ascertain what the man has in him, and why he thinks, feels and acts as he does,

Each metaphysical writer, following the impulses of his feelings, motives, ideas, moods and impressions which he is conscious of possessing, has based his system of mental philosophy upon these, fancying that others must be like himself. If others had ideas, motives and emotions different from his own, he could see no reason why, but held the whole race obligated to view everything as it appeared to him. What he did not feel and perceive he believed had no existence; hence the systems of mental philosophy differed as the respective writers were unlike in mental make-up. If a man had an excessive sense of reputation, if he felt keenly the sense of approval or reproach, he was inclined to regard public sentiment in respect to conduct as the basis of morality, the "end of the law" in the matter.

Another based the measure of responsibility and duty upon the fear of God or the dread of punishment (a very low standard of morality when it is remembered that the ox, the horse and

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the dog, through fear of a cruel master, will accept privation and hunger from the fear of punishment).

Another writer claims, as his theory of moral virtue, that a man will do right for the hope of reward in the life to come; hence one could trustingly walk in the vale of tears and privations in this earthly state if he could feel reasonably assured of winning everlasting life beyond; hence the poet sings:

> "Our troubles and our trials here
> Will only make us richer there,
> When we arrive at home."

If one of these metaphysical writers had some very strong emotion he would accept it as a part of the mental constitution. If, in him, another element were weak or wanting, he would not accept it as a part of his theory of mind and morals. On the the same principle, if a man is "color-blind," the beautiful colors which charm the normal man would look to him like dingy, muddy gray. A photographic instrument takes red black, and blue nearly white. As yet the photographic instrument is "color-blind."

It has been a common belief among many moral teachers, and not a few who now write, preach and lecture, believe and teach that the intellect may somehow depend on the brain for its manifestation, but that the emotions of love, fear, hate, pride, ambition and will are related to and manifested by the heart or liver, or some other bodily viscera.

One of the very popular Christian ministers now living, a voluminous writer, greatly beloved and admired within the scope of his wide acquaintance, wrote an article for the New York *Independent*, some twenty years ago, in which he stated that "St. Paul was evidently not a phrenologist, for he said: 'With the heart man believeth unto righteousness,' and not, 'With the brain man believeth.'" And that excellent paper had the generous breadth to admit a reply to it from me; but the discussion stopped.

This very year one of our students, in conversation with a minister of distinction, expressed the idea that the brain was the organ through which all mental emotion, including faith and hope, were manifested. "What!" he said; "you do not pretend to say we believe with the brain, not with the heart?"

So they foster the public sentiment that the brain may be the

seat of the intellect, but that all the elements of character, faith, hope, tenderness and affection, have relation to that part of the system which they lay their hand on when they are speaking of that which is tender, loving and excellent.

Some have more or less modified their teaching, but it is owing to the persistent lectures and writings of the phrenologists.

Dr. Gall, more than a hundred years ago, asserted that by means of observation and numerous experiments he had formed the opinion that the brain was the seat of every mental faculty, that the bodily organs were concerned with the physical forces and not the mental functions; that love, hatred, fear, hope. sympathy, courage, policy, avarice, appetite, conscience, reason, reverence, perception, memory, ingenuity, poetry, art, wit and wisdom found their center and seat, and their power of activity, in the brain.

He observed that the heads of people varied in their forms. Being a physician and a student of brain structure he found, by examining the heads of many people and watching their mental actions, that those who had a high crown of head were lordly, overbearing, proud and dignified. Even a beggar so developed was too proud to work.

With this hint he studied other persons having this region of the head very large, or very small, and he found he could predicate some traits of character by the shape of the heads.

He sat, for instance, behind two prominent characters in a public audience, and he perceived they both had one striking peculiarity in the shape of their heads—they were very wide in the upper and back side head, at the center of the parietal bones, and his keen reasoning suggested that (his postulate being true, that the brain is the organ of the mind,) these men must therefore have some strong traits alike.

On reflection he remembered that one of the men was a prelate and known to be strongly guarded in his mode of stating to a congregation an opinion on any important subject, and being so undecided he put into his discourse many saving clauses. He was therefore called by some critical witty persons, Caca Dubio, on account of his apparent cowardice and irresolution.

The other person was a minister of state, and he was publicly known to be absurdly prudent and conservative.

Thus Dr. Gall obtained his first hint of the organ of cautiousness.

Everybody knew that for some reason men were afraid, but this was the first suggestion that the portion of the brain located as described was the seat of the function of caution or fear.

He had observed also that those who were narrow in this region were rash, not cautious; they did and said everything in a haphazard way.

By contrast of development and character he was able, by long and patient observation, to locate faculty after faculty.

He observed that devotees were especially submissive and reverential, and often found at prayer in the churches daily. Whenever interest or duty led them to pass a church that was open, they would go in and pay their devotions.

These had the middle of the top-head large, elevated, rounded. Those who had a low, flat head in the same region were less respectful to superiors, less constant and earnest in their devotions in the churches. And it was in a country where all the people had the same religious training, the same usages.

He saw that persons who had broad heads above and about the ears were more executive, severe, aggressive, cunning and avaricious than others with narrow heads flattened at the sides.

It is not uncommon to find heads that wear the same sized hats half an inch broader above and about the ears than others.

It was the rule of Dr. Gall to make as many as a thousand consecutive observations of heads in regard to a particular development of the brain, large and small, before he ventured to propose, as probable or certain, the location of a given function.

Thus, step by step, by careful observation of the heads of the human race, comparing them with fierce, aggressive, ferocious animals, and others that were mild and inoffensive, he reached logical conclusions, based on facts and observations, that different sections of the brain manifest different mental functions.

Thus he could select among total strangers, and classify criminals and others, according to some leading developments indicating special traits of character.

In this manner one mental function after another has become located, and the result of it is the best and most complete nomenclature of the human faculties known to man has been evolved.

Could any or all of the writers on mental philosophy combine and undertake to tell who, in a group of silent strangers, has logical power as a reasoner, who is analytical in his examination and elucidation of a subject, who has quick or poor perception,

who has memory and who has not, who is mechanical and inventive and who is dull and stupid in that respect, who is liberal or stingy, who is cautious or rash, who is sly and secretive, and who is open, outspoken and frank, who seeks and prizes property, or who wastes his earnings or endowments, who is friendly and cordial or who is not, who is ardent as a lover, or cold, distant and solitary? If not, phrenology surpasses all other mental science.

Herein Dr. Gall and his followers show superiority over all ancient methods of reading mental philosophy.

True, in one of Shakespeare's plays the writer seems to get a glimpse of character-reading by the head or skull, as in the grave-digger's scene, the skull of "poor Yorick" was used as a text to show to his associates the leading characteristics of the dead actor. He gave the skull credit of having somewhere in it the "jibes and jeers" of wit and humor, but he did not dream that sometime in the future the wit would be located as well also as force, fear, slyness, pride, vanity, love, devotion, appetite, imagination, memory, power of speech and reason.

A student of phrenology to-day would mark off the skull of poor Yorick, and tell where the jibes and jeers originated, not only, but many other passions and powers.

BUT WHAT IS PHRENOLOGY?

In the first place, it is not bumpology, and never has been. In some manner the public has come to believe that every organ is expected to be developed like a little swelling or hill above the common level of the skull, and they infer that if there are no such hills and swellings in a given head, then the organs are not developed at all.

The term phrenology means a discourse on the mind, and it is based in definite principles, understood and explained. Prenologists study the organization of the brain during life, and the doctrines of the science, briefly stated, are:

First. The brain is the organ or instrument of the mind. Every trait of character, every propensity, talent or sentiment has its seat in the brain, as hearing has its location in the ear, or sight stands related to the eye.

Second. The whole brain is not required in the manifestation of each faculty. It has been contended by those who study mind other than through the brain that the whole mind is interested in each passion, emotion, trait, talent and disposition; that it takes the whole mind to study geography, or the whole

mind to study music or mechanism. It is true, however, that men of preëminent intellect may be deficient in musical talent or mechanical talent, or in the sense of the value of property; they may be deficient in courage, hope, fear, pride or love, and

Front.

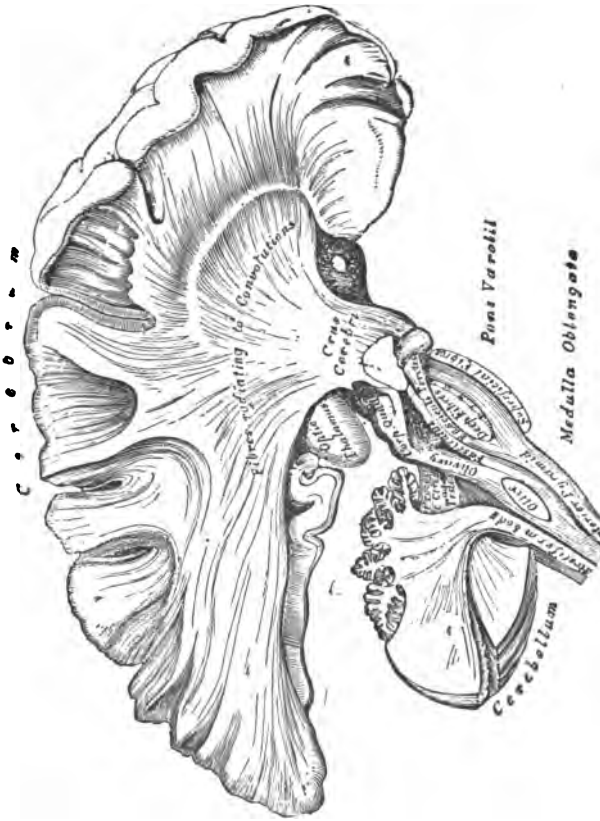


FIG. 1.—FIBRES RADIATING TO THE CONVOLUTIONS.

Back.

Fig. 1.—Section of Brain, showing the Fibres.

yet be remarkable for intellectual capability. Phrenology teaches this, and it teaches also what portion of the brain is devoted to the intellect. The organs of the intellect, for example, are located in the forehead, in the anterior lobes of the brain. The faculties of the social nature are located in the posterior lobes of

the brain. Those of passion, appetite and self-preservation are located in the side head. Those of aspiration, emotion and pride in the crown of the head. Those of sentiment, sympathy, morality and religion are in the top head.

Third. Organs or faculties related to each other in function are grouped together in the brain, where they co-operate. The organs of sight, seeing, tasting and smelling are near to each other, and their nerves run to the middle section of the brain, where they deposit the information they acquire in their functions of observing external life.

Fourth. The development of the brain, as we have said, is not by means of bumps, but by distances from the center of the brain. By the center of the brain we mean the medulla oblongata, or capital of the spinal cord, and from that center the brain is developed by fibers extending to the surface of the brain. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.) So that distance from the center upward, forward, outward and backward indicates development and power.

Fig. 2.—Moral and Intellectual.

Fig. 3.—Firm, Proud, Ambitious.

Fifth. If the brain is developed uniformly, if all the organs are of equal strength and vigor, the brain will be well formed and of admirable proportion. Therefore the handsomest head is one that is most smoothly developed, extending in every direction to good size. On the same principle a billiard ball is best the radial extension from the center of which is equal, then

the ball is perfectly round. Heads are constitutionally of oval form, but we do not look for, nor desire to see, unequal or unnatural development of the head. For instance, the crown of a head that is very high in proportion to the rest of the head is not desirable. It makes a man a tyrant. If the head is too

Fig. 4—Backward, Social.

Fig. 5—Selfish Propensities.

broad just above and about the ears, it makes a man severe, cruel and selfish. If there is too much development of the front of the head and not enough development in the top, crown, side and back head, the man may be an intellectual prodigy, but amount to little; he lacks force, affection, dignity and self-reliance.

The first thing, then, that a phrenologist does in the study of a head is to ascertain its entire size. If it is twenty-two inches in circumference, measuring around the forehead and the most prominent part of the back head, and if it measures fourteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head vertically, we call it in general a well-balanced head, and judge that the person ought to weigh at thirty-five or forty years of age one hundred and fifty pounds. If the head measures twenty-three inches by fifteen, the person ought to weigh one hundred and seventy-five pounds. A head that measures twenty-one inches by thirteen and one-half should have connected with it a body that turns the scales at one hundred and thirty pounds.

The next point is to see if the head is well balanced and well

proportioned, or if all parts of the head are uniformly and equally developed. If that is the case, we call it of average size, full size, or large size, and mark the organs accordingly. In the study of a wagon wheel, if it be six feet in diameter, we want the spokes to be three feet long from the center, and uniformly so. If one sees a stranger with a very round, broad head, full above and about the ears, he may expect to find force, appetite propensity, the desire for property, the disposition to be secretive and combative. If the head, on the other hand, be flattened on the sides and narrow, those propensities will be weak. If the crown of the head is low and sloping, if the distance from the opening of the ear to the crown is short, the person takes a second place, does not assume. If the crown of the head be immense, pride and ambition will be immense, whether the talent is much or little.

Another doctrine of phrenology is that the faculties often differ in the same person, which shows that the faculties are not of equal strength, therefore must be manifested by different sections of the brain. If the whole brain were employed in the manifestation of each faculty, a man would be equally gifted in everything. Persons rarely show equal talent on all topics. A man may be a genius at one thing and find it impossible by long training to become even respectable in other things. This could not be the case if the mind were a single power and the brain a single organ. Partial genius, partial idiocy, partial insanity sustain the phrenological theory of separate faculties of the mind.

The quality or temperament of the organization indicates the degree of vigor, endurance and activity of the mental powers. The temperaments are indicated by external signs, including the build, complexion and texture. In their judgment of horses, cattle and other stock, men recognize such qualities, though they do not use the terms we apply to mankind. Briefly stated, the temperaments are three.

The motive temperament (corresponding to the bilious) gives framework, bone and muscle. Some people have an excess of this; they have an angular form and strong, heavy features, and a thorough, earnest and sometimes a rough, mandatory spirit.

The vital temperament originates in the system of organs which manufacture blood, the stomach and digestive apparatus with the heart and lungs; these convert food into nutrition for

the upbuilding of the body in all the different parts of the constitution, and the result is vitality. This temperament makes steam, purifies the blood and circulates it, builds up the waste and adds to the growth of the organism. The old sanguine and sympathetic temperaments are treated as one by using all the functions of both to generate vitality.

The mental temperament, formerly called the nervous or melancholic, depends on the development of the brain and nervous system, and is indicated by mental activity, a light frame, thin skin, fine hair, delicate features, a large brain and ample nervous development as compared with the other portions.

No abstract or formal argument can be so pertinent or convincing in favor of the truthfulness and value of Phrenology as are the spontaneous declarations of students who have read the subject for years and also have completed a course of systematic study. The Essays on the science of the students of the Institute are a most eloquent tribute to its value and importance, and no one can peruse these without acquiring a higher sense of the value of human life, and of the elevation and breadth of the field of human duty.

ADDRESSES BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On the 17th day of October, 1892, the closing exercises of the annual session of the Institute was held at its new class room, No. 27 East Twenty-first street, New York. The class was marked by good intelligence and represented States from Maine to Washington and California, and from Louisiana to Canada, and consisted of forty-four members, ten of whom were women.

REMARKS BY NELSON SIZER, PRESIDENT.

Students and friends: We come now to the closing exercises of the Class of 1892. This is the twenty-ninth class we have endeavored to instruct; one every year since and including 1866, the date of the incorporation of the Institute, and besides that, two extra sessions. It gives us pleasure and at the same time sadness to come to this farewell hour. We have met day by day for the last six weeks. You have looked largely into the future, the future is all before you, but we who are teachers, some of us at least, have more of the reminiscence or backward looking than we have of the romance of forward looking in this field of enterprise, but we can look through your eyes and see the life, the labor, the joy and the hope which are before you. This is to you but the beginning of your great future, from this day forward your lives take a new line and direction and a new force of action. Your prospects, your methods, your hopes and your impressions are in a new line; we hope for you all success; we expect some of you will make rapid advances in the prosecution of this important subject, and the grade at which you will rise into the future will be something like a train of cars starting from the Atlantic coast overland, we come to the Alleghanies, but the best engineering skill has made a pathway through and over the range of mountains, so that there is open travel from the shores of the Atlantic to the broad, sweeping Mississippi and its valley, rich in everything that belongs to land, water and sky; and so we trust

that you will rise to the pinnacle of observation and power that will give you a broad field of success and prosperity.

The future is all before you, and we trust that you will improve all the opportunities that you have, so as to make yourself masters in this great field, that the world shall be better for your having lived in it, and when you come to the end of earthly labor you will hear, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

In accordance with the arrangements that have been made by the class, I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Thomas G. Roberts, M.D., of Iowa.

SALUTATORY.

BY THOMAS G. ROBERTS, M.D.

Mr. President, members of the faculty, friends and fellow-class-mates: Six weeks ago the members of this class began to attend the lectures and exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, the only chartered school of phrenology in America, and the only place on this side of the Atlantic where the great truths of human science are thoroughly taught. The members of this class have come from nearly all the States in the Union, from the Golden Gate on the West to the rugged shores of Maine on the East, and from the British possessions on the North to the sunny clime of the Gulf of Mexico on the South. Differing widely in political and religious opinions, we have come to this great metropolis to acquire a theoretical and practical knowledge of the science that unfolds the nature of man. Meeting as strangers, we have become transformed into friends. The very interesting and profitable lectures are ended, and we are about to bid each other adieu and leave this hall, endeared by many pleasant associations. We extend to all class-mates, ex-graduates, friends, and strangers, a hearty welcome to these our joyous yet sad closing exercises, and if any be present who are not disciples of Gall, we trust that the exercises of this hour may lead them to an examination and acceptance of the inestimable truths of phrenology and its allied sciences. No sane man, with a fair amount of intellect, can attend a course of instruction in this Institute and go away an unbeliever in the doctrines and practices taught. While we do not contend that phrenology has reached perfection, we positively know that its great fundamental doctrines are true, and that it is sufficiently developed for practical purposes.

We students of the Institute do not need to apologize to the world for our presence here. We are here because we wish to understand the constitution of man; and we know that this is a school where it is scientifically unfolded. The importance of the great science taught here is shown in the fact that it touches every possible phase of human life. It lays open the

mental nature of man, and shows how the various intellectual faculties can be most effectually cultivated. It unravels our social nature, and shows why Cupid's arrows strike so deep; why David said, "O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom; would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"

It explains why the "soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David," and why human beings everywhere live in homes and communities. It shows the source of patriotism, and explains why the "Star-Spangled Banner" stirs the heart of every loyal inhabitant of the Great Republic; why the patriotic Jews, "by the rivers of Babylon," hanged their harps upon the willows and exclaimed, "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land? If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

Phrenology analyzes the selfish propensities and sentiments, and shows that they are as necessary to perfection of character as conscientiousness, or any other faculty or group of faculties. Self-esteem, for instance, is not an inspiration from the devil, as some theologians seem to think, but a God-given sentiment, which rightly used is highly promotive of virtue and happiness. No faculty is inherently bad; evil comes from a perversion of that which is constitutionally good. Humanity is like a "harp of a thousand strings" that through misuse and neglect has become "jangled and out of tune."

Time will not permit even the most brief consideration of the light that phrenology sheds on all the important phases of human thought and feeling; but we cannot refrain from saying a few words about the information it gives concerning religion and morality.

We live in an age when the keen sword of the intellect is rapidly destroying many long-cherished beliefs. Doctrines that our forefathers considered settled beyond controversy, are fiercely attacked in our day, and some of us wonder if there is any solid rock upon which we can stand in the foaming, turbulent sea of criticism and speculation. Religion has not been destroyed, though theology has been violently assailed. To our mind, one of the crowning glories of phrenology is that it puts religion on a firm and immutable basis. "To be, or not to be," is the great question that engrosses the attention of every thoughtful person, and we think phrenology answers that question in the affirmative. The churches and temples to be found in all parts of the habitable world means more than much. They show that man has been endowed with certain religious instincts that cannot be repressed; in other words, that he is constitutionally religious. It is as natural for a man to be religious as it is for him to be social or intelligent, and the man that attempts to rid the world of religion has a great undertaking on hand. Creeds may come and creeds may go, but the religious nature of man will never be obliterated; some form of religious belief will always exist among men. Even Ingersoll bears testimony to the persistence of religion, when he calls it the "universal nuisance." The self-evident, necessary and universal beliefs of men must be true. If they are not true, we are not sure that we know any-

thing, and it may be true, as John Stuart Mill says, that in some part of the universe two and two do not make four. If man is so constituted that he has an instinctive belief in existence after death, there must be a future life, or else God deludes us with false hopes. There are no half-joints in nature. Sight exists, and innumerable things are in existence to be seen. Hearing is matched with sounds without number. The sense of smell exists, and there is no lack of odors to gratify it. Man has the sense of touch, and plenty of objects exist on which the tactile sense may be exercised. Parental love exists, and children abound to gratify it.

The love of gain is matched by property that can be accumulated, and cautiousness by dangers to be avoided. The structure of a fish shows that it is designed to live in water, and water exists in which it can live and enjoy existence. The Creator has put into the constitution of certain birds an instinct that leads them to go south as winter approaches, in quest of warmer weather; and the instinct invariably leads to a milder clime. Warmer weather exists at the South to match the instinct. Shall we say that there are no realities to match our religious instincts?

Does God mock us? Is He a deceiver? Every constitutional belief has its correlate to match it. The constitutional beliefs of the soul are not the result of education or environment, but they have been breathed into man from God himself. Away with the sensational philosophy which reduces all our knowledge to our own experience or the experience of others! We are sure of the truth of some propositions concerning which neither we nor our ancestors have had experience. On a few self-evident, necessary and universal truths the human intellect has built a stupendous structure of mathematics. On other constitutional beliefs, or truths, we build the science of æsthetics; and on a few primal religious truths will yet be built the great science of religion, as absolutely and unalterably true as the well-established science of mathematics. Well-developed religious faculties, acting harmoniously with the intellectual and other faculties, must lead us in the right direction. Conscience is God-given, and not man-made. Because it is God-given it is constitutional, and, therefore, can be exercised and cultivated. Nothing can be cultivated that is not constitutional. Religion and morality, being founded on the constitution of man, will exist as long as he exists. Phrenology, instead of being, as some suppose, the enemy of religion, is its handmaid and exponent.

Phrenology is also of the utmost value in the matter of education. No scientific method of education can be established without a knowledge of the constitution of the subjects to be educated; and the old systems of education were extremely faulty, because they were not in accord with the nature of the human mind and body. Phrenology teaches that only three-eighths of the faculties are intellectual, yet the majority of educators act as if they thought the intellect only needed training. Why should not the five-eighths receive as much attention as the three-eighths? The great need of the world to-day is moral,

rather than intellectual culture. If we fall as a nation, the cause will be found, not in a lack of intelligence, but in a lack of moral integrity. Purely intellectual culture will never save us from moral degeneration. The feelings and sentiments must receive more attention, or immorality, which is rapidly on the increase in this country, will lead to our downfall.

In no age of the world has the entire man been educated. In an early age, the physical man and the propensities were cultivated; and it was the strong of arm, the swift of foot, and the terrible in battle that possessed the kind of education desired by the multitude. The Isthmian and Olympic games did much to educate the Greeks physically, but, during the time when the animal powers and propensities were so very predominant, the finer sensibilities were, for the most part, ignored. To forgive was considered unmanly; to be merciful was to be weak. The men who stood head and shoulders above their brethren, and could slaughter the greatest number of their fellow beings, were the popular men of their age. At home, among their wives and children and slaves, they were tyrants and despots; abroad, they were heroes and patriots. There were localities where the intellect received considerable culture, but the propensities were almost universally predominant.

In the Middle Ages the spiritual man was educated, while a deep and long-lasting opiate was administered to the intellectual man. Nothing was of value that did not relate to religion, which degenerated in the direction of superstition. After a time the intellectual man awoke; and the trouble now is that the feelings and emotions, as well as the body, are neglected in the effort to attain the highest possible degree of intelligence. It is symmetry of development that is needed in order to secure perfection of character. Superstition results from the religious faculties acting without the guidance of the intellect, and skepticism from the intellectual faculties acting without the light that comes through the religious faculties. The world has had enough of one-sided culture; but never, until phrenology is recognized and taught in our institutions of learning, will the whole man be symmetrically educated.

We are proud to be pupils in an institution where the intellect and the deep primal instincts and emotions are studied; and we rejoice that we can welcome you to the closing exercises of a thoroughly equipped school for instruction in the great science of man. Nowhere else can be found such an array of busts, casts, skulls and other facilities for the study of phrenology as here. Each member of the faculty has shown himself sincere, honest and thoroughly competent to teach; and we feel that the American Institute of Phrenology, the *Phrenological Journal* and the Fowler & Wells Co. are benefactors of the race, and worthy of the hearty moral and financial support of all believers in the great science of phrenology in America. Let all of us who receive the diploma of this Institute strive to be an honor to the school and to phrenology. If we cannot practice phrenology on strictly honest principles, let us seek some other occupation. Let us practice it in such

a way that the public may respect our honesty and integrity.

Let us not flatter, as the manner of some is, but let us tell the truth at all times and in all places. Let us do what we can to elevate our fellow-men to a higher plane of thought and feeling, and if we may never become rich or distinguished, we may all of us have the supreme satisfaction of having done our best for the advancement of human interests.

THE TEACHER.

BY S. S. CRANDALL.

Mr. President, honored faculty and fellow students: I wish to present a few thoughts concerning the teacher. Something of his use, work and the foundation upon which he should build. This profession is one of the most, if not *the* most important and beneficial to mankind. Upon it largely depends the moral and intellectual standing of our nation. It is the teacher's work to teach the young idea where as well as how to shoot, and I believe he has more influence over the child than even the parents have, though it should not be so. Parents, as a rule, come far short of their duty, and it is left for the teacher to shape the character of the child; almost as the potter does his clay.

Before he is allowed to teach he is examined as to his intellectual and moral qualifications and as to his aptness to teach. There is generally a hobby made of the technicalities in the first and the importance of the others overlooked. Now phrenology gives us the aptness to teach as well as a better conception of moral and intellectual training. To prove this, let me say that for over five years I tried this work without phrenology. To be sure, I had found many things that made me a more efficient worker and a better and nobler teacher. I had read elements of pedagogy and methods of teaching to my heart's content, and applied such of them as I deemed necessary and expedient. I was naturally inclined to study myself and pupils, and would see many of the faults, but could not always get at the remedy. Phrenology broke in upon the scene, and there, as if by panorama, I saw the whole thing pictured. A new light came to me and I saw myself and my surroundings. I give Professor W. G. Alexander (Class of '84) the credit of telling me more about myself in twenty-five minutes than I had learned in twenty-five years. He told me just how I had taught, where I had succeeded and what troubled me the most. This opened my eyes, and phrenology has been the light of my life ever since. I think it should be taught in all public schools, and that no person should be allowed to teach without a knowledge of its principles. There should be a text-book on this subject and also on, moral training, added to our list of books for the schools and a law requiring them to be taught. Fellow-teachers, consider a moment how important it is that you know yourselves. You have probably been measuring your pupils by yourselves, possibly a very crooked rule, as no two of us are constituted exactly alike; so such a rule must be very flexible if

used at all. You must know the make-up of each pupil in order to do him justice. It is far better and more expedient to know the character of the pupils the first day, than it is to have nothing to go by and have to study them out and find many experiments necessary, and even then go away, not understanding many of them, and misunderstood in return. You can present a moral or intellectual truth that will appear striking to one in a certain way, while to another it needs to be shown from a different standpoint. It is necessary to see what part of the child is weak so as to begin at once to cultivate that part wherein he lacks. Strive to give energy, push and spirit to those who are lacking in that direction. Encourage self-respect and pride, for when this is gone the child's spirit is broken, he cares for nothing. Whipping, harshness and unjust treatment seem to make such things necessary. Some children are able to surmount such difficulties and come out victorious, while in others it clings to them for life and they are ever weak or reckless, as the case may be, for it tends to lead in one or the other direction. It is not impossible to know in twenty minutes after entering the schoolroom who is mischievous, lazy, disagreeable or studious, and many other of the chief characteristics, but to know them thoroughly would, of course, take more time. Pope tells us that "the proper study of mankind is man," and I believe it, for if properly pursued it will lead us nearer our Maker and make us better in every way. Self should not be left out, for, as Pope says:

"Virtue only makes our bliss below,
And all our knowledge is ourselves to know."

I would emphasize these thoughts, and further state that phrenology enables us to handle all literature with a keener perception and a deeper feeling. It makes us acquainted with the writer, his thoughts and feelings are ours. The Scriptures are both illuminated and proven by it. I trust that you have all read "The Teacher's Dream." If not, just imagine him, weary and wornout after the toils of the day are over, falling asleep and seeing, as if in a vision, his pupils in their future lives before him. Think you that on waking he will not be filled with new vigor and determination to press onward in his great work?

My very nature has been set on fire by the great truths that I have gleamed from our kind teachers here, and I only hope that their efforts may be crowned with success, and that sooner or later the teachers throughout the land may be filled with the same spirit.

The true teacher has this consolation:—although he may be misjudged and his work not appreciated here, he will receive his just reward in that brighter home above.

PHRENOLOGY FOR WOMEN.

BY HARRIET E. IJAMS.

Honored faculty and classmates: Phrenology begins with the child by acting upon those faculties predominant in infancy. The little girl is taught filial love, obedience; fear is lulled, and her feelings are trained with her physical and moral health

until the time has arrived for the expansion of her mind or in, tellect, stimulated by activity, not crowding it with material that decomposes by disuse. "When the mind is simply receptive and not active, it becomes dwarfed." It must expand gradually, putting forth each day new powers, and gaining each day new force.

Phrenology and physiology, the twin sisters, go hand in hand in her development. She is taught "how fearfully and wonderfully" she is made; that in her is enshrined a soul which she must preserve by all the laws of nature and arts of science, as is exemplified in her being and disseminated by phrenology, By reading correctly the stamp her Creator has left upon her, she can guard and guide this divine gift and understand that "It is God which worketh in her both to will and to do of His good pleasure."

By education is not meant merely an increase in intellect, but a rounding out of character, a full growth.

A result of her education is her knowledge that she has no more right to allow her powers to be dormant than she has to neglect them altogether; that faithful persistence to duty and concentration are the true means of accomplishing good ends.

She only is really educated who can comprehend the true significance and glory of womanhood, "the true importance of its special responsibilities, the true value and charm of its peculiar privileges; for she alone is able to attest and appraise these things, and moreover, she has learned that the growth of civilization implies a progressive specialization of capabilities, without neglecting other gifts, "and that the advancement of woman has meant a steady departure from that primitive barbaric state where men and women were not more widely differentiated than are male and female animals to-day. If she claims a share in the man's right to a higher education, it is, first of all, that she may be fitted to do work which a man cannot possibly do, and may help the world along in a way that is parallel, not identical, with his."

Phrenology is her guide into nobler womanhood. She cultivates the grandest human sentiments—benevolence, sympathy, love for humanity.

In business life phrenology is her friend and places her in the position she can best fill.

Then in the capacity of teacher, with the aid of the science, woman may well bring all her powers to bear in teaching the young idea to shoot. She will learn to classify her pupils, and so influence them as to awaken within them a continual thirst for knowledge and that which is good; a desire to be a benefit to others, and make the most of their capabilities.

On the social side, phrenology is a factor and will lead women right in the choice of their friends.

It is needless to speak of the use it would be to the world to have its women educated. Women are the mothers and sisters of the world, therefore cast an influence over its welfare, and, by being thoroughly, carefully and well educated, their influence is accordingly, greater and better. By educating them in

phrenology the truths of things is made clear and they are led to higher achievements, Educate your women and you educate the nation.

It was George Eliot who said: "Will not a tiny speck very close to our vision blot out the glory of the world, and leave only a margin by which we see the blot? I know no speck so troublesome as self."

When women, and in truth *all* men, understand phrenology, the estimation of self will not be such as to hide from our view the outer world, but by the right valuation we estimate our fellow-men.

It teaches them that the true nature of man is to be good, that he does wrong under protest; that we are all made in the image of our Maker, though all are not reflected in the same degree. "A muddy pool, though full of slime and dirt, reflects the sun's rays."

In the literary world woman has long since made her place. To her phrenology is essential. George Eliot is considered a fine discriminator of character, but how much better her work could have been if founded on a scientfic basis. When a person can describe character and deduct reasons as to the *why* certain characteristics crop out, rather than merely to state them, the logic and beauty of the delineation are greatly enhanced.

When the most important time of a woman's life arrives, and she is asked to enter upon a life partnership, phrenology reveals to her the requirements for adaptation. She feels secure in so regulating her course and assumes with joyful confidence the duties incumbent upon her, and so is better fitted to perform the most holy office of motherhood. She strictly observes the natal laws, feeling that the jewels for her adorning are the children of whom she is the mother, brought into the world and fostered by thought and care, not by accident. She has been taught that her womanhood and motherhood are sacred callings, which when rightly followed, place her in the highest of earthly positions. The greatest thing is to create, the next to assist the creation.

She learns how to husband her strength, how to cook and what foods are good for the "upbuilding of manhood and womanhood" in her family, how best to garner the spare moments that come in the daily life, by mental activity, which seems conducive to longevity because it strengthens the faculties and when there is a good balance of physical health, there is as a result an equipoise.

She studies her children phrenologically and trains them in the way they should go. She teaches them, boy and girl alike, that moral and physical purity are the highest virtues, and why? Not that ignorance is purity, but knowledge, for,

"No chance act can be a moral one. We must know in order to do."

Through her cultivated ideality, she learns what true beauty is. Beauty is a necessity to the woman nature, and when one can eliminate the true ideal from the grosser material, the conception is complete and her nature satisfied. The greatest

beauty is that of the face when that is the reflex of a good character.

A pure life gives a beauty to face and features that defies all the arts of man and is pre eminently more beautiful than any picture artist can paint. A good, noble face is worth all the paintings in the world. And what is it in old age? Ah, it is radiant with spiritual glory. It is a face lightened by the near approach to our eternal home, and is the acme of beauty.

It takes years of noble living, and noble thinking, the conquest over self and opposing difficulties, a steadfast adherence to the spirit of truth, to chisel noble outlines upon the face, then, the soul developed, will burst forth from its tomb, spreading its beauty, its grandeur—beauty beyond mere outlines, grandeur inexpressible, but understood by the few—on the outer seal of the man, in strong relief like unto a piece of sculpturing. And by such living our character and beauty are built for eternity.

PHRENOLOGY IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

MR. GEORGE MARKLEY.

Mr. Chairman, beloved instructors, fellow-students of the Class of 1892, friends: In speaking of phrenology we do not so often hear of its uses; but of what use is it? Phrenology takes in every phase of human life. We all know, or at least the majority of us here feel and know, that it is of use to every living man and woman, whether in a professional or a business pursuit. There are many people to-day who have to earn a livelihood by humble labor, and the little education they have they owe to phrenology. It opens to the student a knowledge of the physical side of life, "a sound mind in a sound body," as the acme of human perfection, and in this way phrenology has been an educator. We heard yesterday from one of the members of this class that when he commenced to study phrenology he could scarcely read; he had to spell out the words. I knew a young man who was strong in ambition; he had a sharp intellect and a lively, active organization, and his ambition made him feel that he would like to shine in some sphere of action. His associations were not of the best, and his ambitions ran out a little on the apologetic line, and by and by a young man who had taken up the study of phrenology became acquainted with him and attracted his attention to it, and he began to read a little here and a little there, and it opened up a new world of things to him, and he began to see himself as he really was, and he went farther and farther, and finally he began to live all these things, and he faithfully pursued the study of phrenology, and to-day he is altogether a different man, and I believe he will be one of the shining lights of the world. Again, I think that any man or woman who is capable of reading and studying phrenology in an earnest manner, and who consciously applies it, cannot help being improved body and soul; the study of phrenology is calculated to result in mental improvement and in intellectual training—that is culture. Their education may not be classical; it may not agree with the curriculum of the colleges in the

country, nevertheless it will result, and it must result, in mental improvement and intellectual culture. I think no person can study phrenology without being benefited in this way; and thus in itself it results in lifting an individual to a higher plane, and it helps the race to a knowledge of itself and of its duties. There is another thought in connection with the study of phrenology, and that is, it does not cost a little fortune for a person to get a practical and general knowledge of it; if we undertook to study astronomy, geology, chemistry and other sciences it would cost considerable money to get the books, the apparatus and all necessary paraphernalia. For instance, in astronomy, all the charts of the starry heavens, photographs of the planetary system, and then it would take years and years of study to become familiar with any science of that kind; but in phrenology, I am glad to say, it does not cost us more than ten dollars for the student's set of books, and if these are closely read, studied and applied, we can get a good fund of knowledge. Of course, if we want to be proficient enough to become exponents and teachers of this God given science, we can add to our stock of books and study *ad libitum;* but for the every-day life of a man or a woman who wants to be benefited by it this extended knowledge is not necessary. Horace Mann has said: "Phrenology is the science of the masses, and whoever disseminates true phrenology is a public benefactor." Now I think we are all agreed as to the correctness of this saying. It is the science for the masses. I have mentioned a man or a woman in a humble sphere of life who can get a knowledge of it and apply it to advantage, and get training on the physical as well as the mental side of life; and if you will allow me I will just mention a little of my own experience. Less than fourteen years ago my attention was attracted to phrenology by a friend of mine, who loaned me a book, "Human Science," by O. S. Fowler. I accepted it as a book; it was cloth bound, a large book, about thirteen hundred pages, more or less. I carried it home and read the preface, and then started to read along farther, but before I had read many pages I was struck with the subject, and I began to feel that I could see men in a different light. For years and years previous I had often tried to look within myself and tried to find out if I was good for anything, or if I could amount to something, in what line I should work, and I looked at other people and tried to discover something of their make-up, and now I had found something that would solve the problem, and I looked upon life and the people as I had never looked before, and it has done for me what no other thing could have done. Somebody has said:

> "The door of progress opened wide,
> An avenue forever free,
> Where sage and peasant, side by side,
> Discern a true philosophy,
> Transforming toil and doubt and night
> To rays of never-ending light."

It has been of the utmost benefit to me, as it must be to every man and woman who understands it.

It teaches us how to approach those in authority, how to approach those with whom we come in contact in daily life, and if we employ help it teaches us how to treat those who are our helpers. Phrenologists would not approach two men of different temperaments in the same manner, and it is only phrenology that teaches us that there are some people to whom it would not do to speak in a commanding tone and order them about as some people do. Phrenologists know how to handle different people so as to make them as bland and as pleased as possible.

And now as to the practical utility of phrenology in daily life, we have living examples right here in this room. Here is Professor Sizer, a man over eighty years old, and he sometimes does as much work in a day as three or four other men could do; and there is also our mother in phrenology, Mrs. Wells, who is seventy-eight years of age, and who never was hearty and rugged, as she told us, and yet at her age she will go upon the platform and lecture for an hour, so it is not necessary to have any other proofs; we have them right here; and as to raising man to a higher sphere, I am satisfied that it has made me a better man, physically, morally and mentally; it has made me a better neighbor, and I am glad to say that it has made me a better husband and father, and I am satisfied that what it has done for me it can do for others who study it with earnestness and conscientiously apply its principles.

PHRENOLOGY AND MORALITY.

BY MISS INZA M. JOSLYN.

Honored faculty and classmates:

"Great truths are greatly bought,
The common truth, such as men give from day to day,
Comes in the common walks of easy life.
Great truths are hardly won—not found by chance,
Not wafted on the breath of Summer dream,
But grasped in the great struggle of the soul,
Hard buffeting with adverse wind and storm."

If we would do good we must make an earnest effort, and that effort must be made in the right direction. There are many of what we call good people in the world that express a desire to live a life worthy of existence, but they find it easier to drift than to row, therefore many a life that might be fully beneficial to humanity is comparatively lost, and it is hard to estimate how much we have really missed.

Nothing of importance is attained without earnest effort, and if we would bear in mind that we may attain anything that is right for us to achieve, perhaps we would be more successsful in life. I believe that if anyone has an earnest desire to do good for humanity, nothing can successfully interfere with his motives.

Why this material existence? How many have answered this question to their satisfaction? There are very few that even stop to wonder or question. Actions speak louder than words,

therefore any observing person will say that the majority of people are here for selfish purposes, to grasp all that belongs to them and wish for more.

This is manifested in all the walks of life, among the high and the low, the rich and the poor. It is manifested in many ways. There are those who are satisfying self through Acquisitiveness for financial gain—would do anything for filthy lucre, even to sacrificing character. And there are those who live through Approbativeness. who never perform an act without stopping to question what the public would say. They do not decide to do right because it is right, without regard to what somebody else's opinion might be.

"What they say" is the ruination of many a good person that forgets to, or perhaps does not have the power to exercise his better promptings.

Then again there are people that are apparrently contented with life if a good meal is set forth as often as required, with a due amount of pleasure thrown in between times.

But with all that satisfies the material want of man there is at times a hunger of the soul, a longing for something which might lead to higher and better results than the gratification of the animal existence. But even this may be covered up with excuses and thus crushed.

We often meet people whose lives are most entirely devoted to self-satisfaction, but once in a while a duty presents itself in spite of selfishness. Instead of performing that duty which would lift their souls to something higher and better, they plead lack of time, too much trouble, or anything to set conscience at rest, if possible, and let duty slip by because it is so much easier.

How easy it is to be selfish, but oh! how hard to be unselfish! It takes careful watching to be that which really turns toward God. We often make mistakes unknowingly, but I believe such mistakes are more easily pardoned than those that might be avoided by doing that which our better judgment tells us is right and our duty to do.

I ask again, why this material existence?

This may seem like a simple question, but nevertheless there are very few that ever stop to consider its meaning. If such people would question and reason for themselves, the world would be better for their existence.

This is one great universe, the extent of which is not within the power of the human mind to grasp. Neither can we realize the meaning of eternity. Earth is only a mere speck compared with the universe. Our lives at the very longest are but small fractions of time compared with eternity.

There is only one life, with many changes. Here we are brought into existence, struggle for a short time and then pass on to a higher sphere, where we shall not be burdened with the material.

Just what we have made our lives here, the same we may expect them to be there, and no matter how much we have accumulated here in the way of worldly gain, we must say to it all, "Farewell."

A kind word now and then, said in the right way, may do more than we imagine, not only to the receiver, but also to the giver.

Every kind act we perform, every pure thought we think lifts us to a better atmosphere, and every temptation we throw aside makes us stronger for life's work.

Phrenology points out the path to ways through which we may improve and develop into that which leads to future happiness.

If we follow its teachings we will not wander into that which mars the beauty of a pure life, but by careful study learn to reach out for morality in every form.

Through it we will learn that this life is worth living, and thank God for our existence that we are permitted to live and make others feel their duties and help them to perform them.

Let us aim to help others wherever we move. If we look we will always find some who are worse off than ourselves—someone to whom we can say an encouraging word. There is always something to do, and we should

> "Count that day lost whose low-descending sun
> Views from our hands no worthy action done."

We have no time to lose. Each day is one less and can never be recalled. The opportunities gone by with it are gone by forever.

The days that we are the happiest are those days that we have done the most for our fellow-beings.

The more we devote to self when it is not needed, the more unhappy we are, or at least should be.

There are people who live selfish lives, fail to do their duties, and are always unhappy, and cannot tell why.

Let our aim be unselfish in the right direction. We need not necessarily sacrifice all of our own happiness for the benefit of others, but use our judgment as to how much we are capable of doing, and how much it is our duty to do.

When we pass out into this great field of prenological reform, let us ever bear in mind our great responsibility. It lies with us whether we make this great science as great and good as it really is, or whether we simply use it as a source through which Acquisitiveness may be satisfied.

Every time a head comes under our hands, let the moral faculties come into action. Every word should be spoken through Conscientiousness. We must feel that we are liable to make or mar.

Each one of us should be in the fellowship of humanity. Can any aim be higher? Can any earthly work be nobler? We are here to help each other, then let us do right because it is right, and not through fear, and we will ascend to an atmosphere of pure and holy thoughts.

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap." How true! We cannot sow poor seed and expect to reap a bountiful harvest, or, in other words, we cannot expect to derive happiness in any way when we do not put forth an earnest effort to produce it.

We must be patient, earnest and honest, and

> "Remember that the greatest need of the human race
> Is humanity to man."

VALEDICTORY.

BY E. W. PORTER

Mr. President, honored faculty, fellow-students, ladies and gentlemen: We have assembled for the last meeting of our course. We are about to speak the parting words, and to leave the pleasures, the enjoyments, the privileges, the warm social greetings and influences that have gathered here at this Institute for the past weeks, and again take our places in the drama of human progress. It therefore seems fitting that we should consider some of the important points of value to be derived from a course at this institution, and also of the practical utility of the science that we are learning. We have laid the foundation for studying a subject of wide range and deep-lying principles of great importance to the human family.

This American Institute of Phrenology has a very important significance to the thoughtful student, who desires to lay a broad foundation for culture and development.

It is not sectional, but is national, in its import and purpose. Our students have gathered from the busy manufacturing and agricultural towns of Maine and Massachusetts to the golden shores of California, from the orange groves and cotton fields of the South to the cooler shores of Canada. Thus we have broad and varied facilities for social improvement and the advantage of mutual information.

New York offers to the earnest student splendid opportunities for the study of human ingenuity, enterprise, culture and variety of character.

Historical fields open to the student of mental science a subject rich and full of interest. Egyptian antiquity demonstrates the fact beyond a doubt that skilled and trained sculptors and artists existed more than three thousand years ago. And some of their productions have been handed down to the admiration and instruction of the people of the nineteenth century,

Rome, made up of the Goth and the Vandal and the wild barbarian, affords a variety of character, ranging from the cruel, brutal and sensual to the bold, brave, resolute, eloquent, brilliant and undaunted, and these have woven their influences into many of the laws and customs of the civilized world of to-day. Although those great actors of tragedy have long ages been swept into oblivion, yet their eloquent words and daring deeds still stimulate the human mind into activity and thought and example.

Cicero, swaying the learning and power of the Roman senate, and whose bones have crumbled to dust for ages, yet lives in the best liturature of the civilized world.

We find Demosthenes, with marked firmness, pacing up and down the shores of Greece, matching his voice against the tempestous roar of the turbulent seas. And at last victorious, perched upon the highest pinnacle of his anticipated fame.

But leaving the interest, the strength and eloquence of the ancient, let us briefly consider our own land and its present demands. One writer of sociology has boldly declared that

America is destined to become the seat of military despotism, and that already her chains are forging.

America, proud land of liberty and freedom, to be ruled by the iron power of the despot!

Were Bunker Hill and Lexington and Ticonderoga fought in vain?

Did the thousands of brave men from the North and the South the East and the West spill their precious blood at Gettysburg, Fair Oaks, Missionary Ridge and Chicamauga, in order that the Union might be cemented in tears and sorrow, and then bow in humble submission to the iron will of a despot?

God of heaven, if it be possible, remove these fetters and all they signify, ere they are shackled upon us unawares.

'Tis the work of Christianity, the work of temperate people, the work of science, the true field of educators to shape and move the great masses of our vast commonwealth, that they may be alert to thwart the terrible evils that menace civilization at the present time. Intelligence gives the power of watchfulness. Education increes as both the force and power of the mind. Learned and self-controlled citizens form the element of safe government.

All science developed from truth is holy and pure, and useful to all human progress. The rough diamond of the finest quality must be polished by the hand of the skilled artist before it can deck the coronet of royalty.

So all mind must be educated before it can enter upon that broad and ever-widening field of usefulness which tne Great Master destined it to occupy. The more intense and thorough, the more culturrd and self-controlled, the more definite and specific the knowledge that mind has of man and his possibilities, the wider and stronger will be his sphere of usefulness in all relations of life and enjoyment.

Many of our eminent writers now declare that all true science, all education that leads to truth is pure, and holy, and high.

Man's character based upon the substantial principles of moral worth and excellence that comes from early cultivation and healthy training of his moral organs, has a foundation upon which to build true Christian character.

We find through the synthetic schools of reasoning that man is bound to certain fixed laws, and certain environments that guide and control his destiny. However and wherever man acquires knowledge, there he removes to a certain extent the barriers that bar him from useful activity as a factor of society. And he becomes more useful and important to civilization, and in accordance with his mental activity he developes power, quality and energy.

Christ, the perfect man, came calmly, quietly, humbly, peacefully and taught the principles of a new living, ever holding in view the principles of peace and love and equality. He did not come with the pomp of wealth or the threat and challenge of war. He associates himself with the lowly of fortune and enters upon his duties of revolutionizing the dogmatic and formal philosophy of a demoralized priesthood,

The world was at a stage of development when selfish propensity ruled and governed, and his precious blood was shed to satisfy men's passions.

But a victory was won for the control of the baseness of men's minds. The lamb could not suffer and die without the pity of the more kindly disposed of even that rough and barbarous age. The key note of reform was sounded, and, coming down the rapidly circling years, the influence of that sacrifice has stamped its imprint into civilized man's organization with marked effect with each century of man's developement and progress, until, at near the close of the nineteenth century, there is a loving, tender, sympathetic, responsive motive in the minds of men and women who guard morality with skill and care.

Such character declares in beauty and purity that man positively has the possibilities of walking on untrammeled into higher fields of usefulness until he shall stand at last in the gates of the Eternal City.

One able instructor and a grand student of the classics has said : True education, and especially a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, depends upon the student's ability to classify.

Phrenology is the science that enables us to classify this great stirring, throbbing, hustling mass of humanity that occupy the world to-day.

The germs of a great and useful science were borne to these shores when that giant of modern philosophy, the renowned Spurzheim landed upon our coast. That seed has taken deep and wholesome root. and now a tree of magnificent proportions and bearing luxuriant fruit is the result. The eyes of the educated world were turned towards it in its infancy. Skeptics and critics both attempted to demolish its power, but founded in nature it survives opposition and shall ultimately triumph.

A great and mighty proposition of science with infinite corollaries of truth and usefulness has been demonstrated before the gaze of the world. The popular sun of its startling truths is dawning upon us near the close of the nineteenth century. It stands to-day occupying a place in the foremost ranks along the line of advanced thought. Shall it go on until it becomes the brightest light in the brilliant array of science? That depends upon the loyalty of its teachers to their true manhood.

Loyalty will carry its banners over the ramparts of ignorance, superstition and dogmatism and plant them firmly upon the free soil of truth and enlightenment.

Brave, earnest, self-sacrificing men and women, with brilliant minds and honest purposes are wanted. Shall we have them? Place the science on a high standing, make its moral, cleansing influence felt in the church, in the school, and through the press.

Send out thought everywhere that shall lead eager, inquiring minds to investigate its startling truths and realities and be made happy by its glad tidings and you shall keep it progressive.

Fellow-students, we are not to accept a name we do not deserve, a name that does not belong to us in any sense.

Science is not crankism. To be a crank, I believe to a certain

extent is to be an ignoramus, in action, appearance or expression.

Let us avoid, as far as possible, all appearances that can in any way be interpreted as cranky, and always manifest a determination to honor our profession.

In the words of our wise and experienced instructor, "let the truth cut its bigness."

Let science, with love toward all mankind, kiss the lips of Christianity, and the two go on in harmonious union, always placing vital stress on conduct rather than creed or profession, until a sweet fragrance of purity, like the union of the rose and the lily, shall sweeten the whole atmosphere of man's existence.

Let the innermost springs of men's hearts be touched, so that abundant streams of love, truth, joy, peace and happiness may flow forth to honor God and bless mankind.

All of the subjects given in the prospectus of the American Institute of Phrenology have been ably and thoroughly taught and discussed. We have been given the underlying principles of correct living and deportment for every position in life from a thoroughly scientific point of view.

Honored faculty, we extend to you our expression of thanks and respect for your earnest and painstaking efforts for our welfare. We realize something of your feelings toward us.

We feel that we owe to you a duty. You have wearied your minds, and sometimes your patience has been taxed that we might be served the truth from this center of wisdom, learning and experience.

We feel that you have done your part faithfully, earnestly and sincerely.

Your responsibility is ended; ours is begun as we again take up life's duties.

Nelson's words to the English sailors were: "England expects every man to do his duty."

Loyally and nobly they did it. How well, the world knows. The American Institute of Phrenology says to the class of '92 that it expects you to do your duty.

May we go forth from this seat of learning, from these kind, honored and experienced instructors, ever loyal to the truths of our science, loyal to our teachers, loyal to our adopted mother, loyal to ourselves and loyal to our Creator.

MR. SIZER.—The students having concluded their speeches, it is now my duty, as well as my pleasure, to invite the mother of the household, Mrs. Wells.

MRS. CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS.—"The mother of the household" has been before you so many times that perhaps you would rather not see nor hear any more of her. She has not much to say to you to-day. She has been with you for the last six weeks; short weeks they were; they seemed to be long

when we began, but how short they seem as we look back! The parting day has come, what we have dreaded and yet hopefully looked forward to. In your life's work we want you to be faithful workers, and do more than we have expected, more than we could expect. You know that one little wave meets another, and then another and another, until there is a mighty swell. Now every one of us is a little wave in this world, and we must make that wave exert a good influence wherever it goes, and then we shall not have lived in vain. You all have our good wishes, and we trust we shall be kept informed of your whereabouts and your whatabouts, and of your hopes and your griefs, for everything that comes to you affects us. I am sorry to say goodbye.

MR. SIZER.—I will now invite Brother Drayton, the secretary of and teacher in this Institute, the scientist who buries himself in the Herculanean past, and digs up treasures old and new, but mostly old. He will now have the opportunity to say something new and startling. Dr. Drayton is a little like dried beef —the longer you soak him the larger he seems, and the longer we use him the better and richer he becomes, and the last of the feast gives the best of the wine, as far as Brother Drayton is concerned.

DR. DRAYTON.—I do not know whether my friend, brother and senior had in his mind corned beef, too, in relation to myself; at all events, I accept the situation. I have great respect for dried beef in some situations, although I never touch it. On an occasion like this I never feel as if it were my place to say anything, but would prefer to act the part of extreme modesty, bow myself to one side, and keep out of sight as much as possible. It is your occasion, and I am glad that the students are taking the lead, and such an excellent lead. I find these exercises very pleasant, and a great many suggestions have been given me that I shall be glad to act upon. I have not much to say to you, and as the time is advanced some of us probably have a sense of an "aching void" somewhere below the belt, and it is not well to delay too long, for there are others who have a parting word to say

One of our friends gave us some very useful suggestions with regard to the utility of phrenology in the humbler spheres of life, and while he was speaking two or three striking instances came to my mind that had personal relations with this house. One was that of a lady. I say a lady, for she was that in every sense of the word. I knew of her through correspondence—a woman living in the southern part of Mississippi, in a very humble line of life. She was poor, struggling along with a growing family, no education and no opportunities, and she wrote to me with regard to herself. She said she would like to know better how to direct her household and take care of her family, and I suggested this and that as it occurred to me at the time. I thought it would only be the correspondence of a day, but it turned out to be the correspondence of years, and as her letters came from

month to month I saw that she grew in mind; that she was studying with earnestness and determination; and it came to pass that after a while that woman sent me some verses which she had written, and they were of more than average excellence.

Another case was that of a cobbler away off in the Southwest somewhere. He was an emigrant from England, had no education and no promise for the future. He had come across a book on phrenology, and after reading that felt inspired with the hope that he could improve himself and advance to something more than hammering soles and driving pegs into leather. So he wrote a letter to the office, and it too came into my hands, and I gave him a few suggestions at different times. Then the correspondence ceased for a while, and the matter had dropped from my mind, when one day—it might have been five, six or eight years afterward—a man came in, well dressed, dignified and intellectual looking, who introduced himself as Mr. ———, of such a place. I had no recollection of ever having met such a gentleman, and so I said: "You must pardon me, but I do not remember you." Then he said, "Well, do you remember having a correspondence with a cobbler away off in the Southwest? Well, I am that man. Your suggestions aroused me. I studied and have advanced myself, and now I am the delegate to a convention in New York for the whole section of the country where I live."

"Then you are no longer a cobbler?" I asked.

"No. But I still bow in humble respect before that little bench, for it was from that I advanced."

So while Mr. Markiey was making his address I thought that the points he introduced were very valuable and useful

I am extremely pleased, ladies and gentlemen of the class, that you take so favorable a position here, and I shall expect very much from you, and in my relations to the publishing house and to the *Phrenological Journal*, I shall specially expect to hear from you, and, of course, shall give the others also a chance to be heard through its columns. Do not be too modest in the way of writing to us, and if you find anything that you think would be of any value to a reader of the *Journal*, by all means write it down and send it to me.

We have now the pleasure of asking our teacher of elocution Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, to give us some words of comfort and inspiration.

Rev. T. A. Hyde.—I am glad to see see so many before me, and knowing how honest you have been in the prosecution of this great study, I will tell you that I have always made it a point in my life to dodge if possible, not the study of mathematics, for that is one of the greatest studies in this world, not to dodge society and not to dodge phrenology, but to dodge public speechmaking. I naturally feel diffident in addressing an audience. I will therefore not endeavor to make a flowing speech to show you elocutionary and oratorical effects, but I will simply talk to you as live men and women entering upon a new

course in life, and for this reason you have gained a certain amount of elocutionary instruction, in which you can perfect yourself afterwards, and of which you can make use in your daily occupation, whatever that occupation may be. There was one thing which came forcibly to my mind in listening to these addresses; it seemed that the thing uppermost in your minds was that which we call the religious and moral nature, and if I wished to show the skeptic that there is in humanity such elements of religious life that would evoke from men higher thoughts and higher emotions, all I would have to do would be to bring him here and let him listen to what I have just heard, and, furthermore, it is through this same thing in the nature of man that the whole universe was gradually evolved from what they call superstition, and if it were not for the upward-reaching might of science and the working of the intellectual faculties, the Church of God would be buried in ruins similar to those that decorate the banks of the Nile, but, instead of that, by every river and mountain, and even in forgotten haunts, we have temples erected for the glorification of God, and, as I said before, anyone who could be a listener here to-day must have been struck by the tendency to unite the higher faculties of the mind, the moral and the intellectual. Each address manifested that moral tone, that faith and trust in the moral nature of man, in its ascendancy, in its beauty and in its God-like grandeur; and when I listened to these principles it seemed to me that as a minister I might take a back seat, and when men and women come to recognize these moral truths it seems to me as if the ministry had done its work; it should raise men to a higher and better humanity, and the higher the humanity the better it is for the world, and it is faith that elevates the world; we need faith to grasp the great truths of humanity that were told of old in the Bible. The earth for ages was wrapped in intellectual gloom; then came phrenology, raising its standard in the midst of darkness and superstition, and taught the true nature of man and his development of character in harmony with the laws and relations of his own being.

Now we expect all these students of phrenology who are going out into the world will reap a golden harvest in the way of working in man's behalf and evolving from the human character that which is beautiful and grand. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to see so many who are anxious to go forth and spread the truth among men, and through their speeches I have seen that they will mingle with their work true religious sentiments which will make the world purer and better, and will help to unite the world so that men will stand in proper relation to each other and to God. Christ came before the world in deep humility to teach mankind true nobleness of character, and it is only through development of the intellectual and the moral sentiments that men can attain spiritual perfection; and, as when we look through the painted windows that decorate the cathedral of man's worship, we feel the deepest and most profound reverence, so when man has attained perfect development he will stand in harmony with the principles of love and the love of God.

NAMES OF THE CLASS OF 1892.

U. S. Adams, Mass.
A. Ida Adland, Ill.
Cora Adams Ballard, N. Y.
Mark E. Battee, Md.
J. Frederic Bienz, Ohio.
G. G. Brown, Mich.
A. H. Brundage, Neb.
Jas. S. Burdick, R. I.
John J. Butler, Can.
Eliza Constantine, N. J.
Harry E. Corman, Pa.
S. S. Crandall, Iowa.
Stanley Curtis, R. I.
R. H. Dennis, Wash.
Rev. N. F. Douglas, Ill.
Harry O. Dudley, Cal.
Jas. Goodwin, Jr., N. J.
N. F. Harlin, Ind.
Harriet E. Ijams, Cal.
Inza M. Joslyn, Minn.
John A. Kauffman, Pa.
J B. Kinney, Mo.
H. L. Knight, Ala.
Peter Leist, N. J.
Addie Z Lewis, La.
W. Bryant Mallett, Conn.
Geo. Markley, Pa.
Ella M. May, N. Y.
E. F. Mills, N. Y.
Chas. Spencer Morten, Mo.
S. Gurney Mosher, Iowa.
Harry C. Mullen, Ohio.
Eric Ordell, Minn.
Minnie F. Polley, Colo.
E. W. Porter, Me.
E. A. Ray, S. C.
Irma S. Rikert, Cal.
Thos. G. Roberts, M.D., Iowa
J. R. Shake, Ind.
Jasper L. Shuman, Ohio.
Howard T. Stewart, Miss.
John A. Tomhagen, M.D., Ky.
Albertha N. Turner, N. J.
Claude Wilson, Ark.

LIST OF GRADUATES TO 1892.

We are often written to by persons in different States to ascertain if "Professor ——" is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology. Some persons whom we never before heard of have professed to be graduates of the Institute, and even publish it on their circulars, endeavoring thus to secure consideration. All our students have a diploma, and would be happy to show it. Ask to see the diploma of those who claim to be graduates, and insist upon it. Frauds only would be put to shame.

Abel, Miss Loretta, M.D., New York.1877
Adams, Elijah, Missouri.. 1875
Adams, Miss F. R., Iowa... 1883
Adams, U. S., Massachusetts.....1892
Adland, A. Ida, Illinois 1892
Ahrens, H. F., New York..... 1888
Alderson, Matt. W., Mont....1875, '79, '80
Alexander, Arthur J., Indiana.....1871
Alexander, W. G., Canada..... .1881
Alger, Frank George, N. H..... 1880
Allen, W. S., W. Virginia.....1891
Anderson, Alex. H., Canada..... .. 1881
Anderson, Geo. W., Canada..... 1887
Anderson, Samuel H., Pennsylvania.1867
Andre, James Wm., Pennsylvania..1888
Arnold, Chas. H., Massachusetts .. 1870
Arthur, Willie P., New York 1874
Asbell, B. F., Kansas 1889
Aspinwall, F. E., New York.....1872-73
Austin, Eugene W., New York 1878
Austin, Fred. H., Pennsylvania ...1882
Ayer, Sewell P., Maine.....1868

Bacon, David F., N. H.....1875
Bacon, G. W. Jr., Pennsylvania 1891
Baker, Wm W., Tennessee.....1876
Baillie, James L., Ohio 1881
Ballard, Mrs. Cora., New York..1891 '92
Ballou, Perry E., New York.....1871-'72
Barnes, Milan Day, New York.....1888
Barrett, Richard D., California.....1887
Bartholomew, H. S., Indiana 1885
Bateman, Luther C., Maine.....1871
Bateson, John C., M.D., Pa.. 1889-90
Battee, Mark M., Ohio 1891-92
Battee, Miss Pearle, Ohio. 1890
Battey, O. F. Massachusetts.....1883
Bausch, Albert, New York.....1887-89

Bausch, Mrs. Lillian J., New York..1890
Beard, J. W., Virginia.....1887 '88
Beahm, Rev. I. H. N., Virginia..... 1889
Beecher, Eugene, Connecticut.....1870
Beverly, C. A., M.D., Illinois.....1872
Beall, Edgar C., Ohio.....1877
Beer, John, New York.....1878
*Bentley, Harriet W., Connecticut..1881
Bell James, New Hampshire.....1881
Benz, J. I., Ohio..... 1892
Boettger, G. W., New York.....1887
Bonine, Elias A., Pennsylvania.....1868
Bonham, Elisha C., Illinois.....1875
Bousson, Miss O. M. T., New York.1877-'82
Bowers, W. L., Ohio.....1887
Bradford, E. G., New York.....1888
Brady, J. Bradshaw, New York.....1887
Brandenburg, C. W.. New York.....1889
Brettel, Montague, Ohio.....1875
Brethour, E. J., Canada.....1884
Brimble-Combe, Wm., Australia 1886
Brolin, Samuel, Minnesota.....1890
Broomall, C. W., Pennsylvania.....1891
Brownson, Rev. A. J., Indiana.....1884
Brush, Clinton E., New York.....1887
Bullard, J. H., New York.....1866
Buck, Marion F., New York..... 1868
Burlew, J. P., Kentucky.....1890-91
Brown, G. G., Michigan.....1892
Brown, D. L., Iowa.....1872
Brown, Robert I., New York.....1887
Brundage, A. H., Nebraska.....1892
Buchel, Jules, Louisiana.....1891
Burdick, Jas. S., Rhode Island.....1892
Burnham, A. B., Wisconsin.....1881
Burr, Rev. W.K..M.A.Ph.D., Canada.1884
Butler, J. J., Canada.....1892

Cady, Charles Everett, New York...1885
*Campbell, H. D. C., New York.....1874
Campbell, D. H., Canada.....1887-89
Campbell, Niel, New Jersey.....1890
Candee, E. E., N. Y., 1873, '75, '78, '80, '88
Cannaday, J. C. B., Tennessee.....1889
Carl, Chas. V., Canada.....1890
Carman, Lewis, New York.....1883
Cassel, Harry K., Pennsylvania.....1886
Catlin, David C., Connecticut.....1877
Centerbar, J. S., New York.....1881
Chandler, G. E., M.D., Ohio.....1873
Chapman, J. H., Texas.....1887, '88 '90
Chapman, Mary, Massachusetts.....1879
Charles, G., Canada.....1876
Chesley, Egbert M., Nova Scotia ...1871
Chester, Arthur, New York.....1870
Clark, Perry, California.....1886
*Clark, Thomas, New Jersey.....1874
Clarke, Rev. Jas. E., Maine.....1877
Collins, John, Wisconsin.....1878
Condit, Hilyer, New Jersey.....1867
Constantine, Rev. A. A..New Jersey.1875
Constantine, Miss E., New Jersey. 1875-84, '92
Cook, J. R., Ohio.....1872
Corbion, William A., Pennsylvania.1888
Corfman, A. J., M.D., Ohio.....1886
Corman, Harry E., Pennsylvania...1892
Cowan, John, M.D., New York.....1870
Cozens, George, Canada.....1891
Crandall, S. S., Iowa.....1892
Cray, Edward A., Rhode Island.....1885
Creamer, Edward S., New York.....1866
Crum, Rev. Amos, Illinois.....1870
Curley, Miss Maggie, New York.....1887
Curren, Orville, Michigan.....1873
Curren, Thomas, Michigan.....1873
Curren, H. W., Michigan.....1874
Curtis, Stanley, R. I.....1892
Cutten, L. F., M.D., Canada.....1888

Daly, Oliver Perry, Iowa.....1868
Danter, J. F., M.D., Canada.....1870
Darling, Edgar A., New York.....1885
Davidson, E. A., New York.....1883-85
Davidson, Geo. W., Canada.....1891
Davis, Edgar E., Iowa.....1885
Davis, Ida V., Washington.....1888
Davis, Wallace, Pennsylvania.....1875
Dennis, R. H., Washington.....1892
Detwiler, D. W., Pennsylvania.....1880
De Vore, S. V., Iowa.....1887
Dewing, W. F., Wisconsin.....1889
Dill, Rev. A. Cushing, New Jersey..1883
Diehm, Joseph, Kansas.....1885
Dieuis, R. O., Louisiana.....1889
Dodge, Lovell, Pennsylvania.....1867
Dodds, Rev. D., M.D., Iowa.....1877
Doncaster, Wm. H., Pennsylvania 1888
Doolittle, Orrin, New York.....1585
*Dornbach, H.F.A., Valparaiso, S.A.1885
Douglas, Rev. N. F., Illinois.....1892
*Downey, Rev. T. J., Ohio.....1867
Duncan, J. Ransom, Texas.....1875
Du Bois, D. C., Iowa.....1877
Dudley, Harry O., California.....1892
Dutton, Geo. W., Nebraska.....1887
Drakeford, J. S., South Carolina.....1889
Drury, Andrew A., Massachusetts..1882
Duval, Anna, Arkansas.....1890
Duval, W. J., Arkansas.....1889'90

Eadie, Andrew B., Canada.....1877
Earley, John, Ireland.....1885
Ebersole, John P., Ohio.....1885
Eckhardt P., Illinois.....1884
Edens, Noah S., Tennessee.....1891
Emerick, B. E., Illinois.....1889
Emerick, Lycurgus Illinois.....1876
Emery, C. Sumner, M.D., Ohio.....1887
Emery, Henry R., Ohio.....1887
English, V. P., Lawyer, Kansas.....1886
Espy, John Boyd, Pennsylvania.....1875
Estabrook, H. T., North Carolina...1889
Evans, Henry W., Pennsylvania.....1867
Evans, Miss Viola, Indiana.....1890

Fager, Andrew C., Ohio.....1887
*Fairbanks, C. B., New York.....1872
Fairfield, John C., Pennsylvania.....1876
Fariss, F. A., Virginia.....1885'87
Fawcett, W. P., Virginia.....1889
Ferry, A. L., Illinois.....1881-84
Field, J. H., Colorado.....1866
*Fitzgerald, Miss D. W., New York.1887
Fitzgerald, Miss Blanche, New York.1887
Fitzgerald, N. Ward, Washi'gt'n, D.C.1885

*Deceased.

Fleisch, Jacob, Ohio.....1870
Foster, Felix, Jr., Mississippi.....1870
Foster, Henry E., Tennessee.....1879
Fowler, Charlotte E., New Jersey..1891
Fowler, Miss Nellie, New Jersey....1884
Fraser, J. A. G., Canada.....1877-82
Freeman, Chas. E., Iowa 1880
Freidrich, Martin, Pennsylvania....1882
Fried, Wm. A., Canada..... 1890

Gates, Charles A., Minnesota.....1888
Gass, Giles C., New York... 1890
Gaumer, Levi, Iowa..... 1876
Gardner, James O., Illinois 1888
Gause, Mrs. Elva P., N. C.....1875
Gibbs, H. Clarence, Wiscousin.....1874
Gibson, Samuel, Scotland.....1889
Giles, J. C., Texas.... 1885
Gillis, Benjamin, Missouri.....1875
Getchell, G. B., Maine.....1888
Gluckler, Ralph J, New York.....1882
Goodrich, Geo. D., Minnesota. 1876
Goodwin, Jas., Jr., New Jersey.....1892
Gortner, S. A., New York. 1889
Granberry, Prentiss S., Mississippi.1873
Grammer, G. W., Texas.... 1889
Gray, James. New York.....1888
Green, Wm. R., Pennsylvania.....1874
Greear, Rev. S. J., Illinois.....1875
Greer, E. S., California.....1891
Griffith, Wm. H., Texas 1887
Grob, Samuel, Pennsylvania. 1881 82
Growden, Rev. A. M., N.Z. (now Cal).1888
Grumman, Wm. E., Connecticut....1885
Guilford, Ira L., Michigan.....1876
Gunther, G. P. A., New York 1888

Haley, Wm. T., California.....1871
Haller, John S., Pennsylvania.....1868
Hall, Wm. E., M.D., Texas.....1890
Hambleton, H. E, Ohio..... 1875
Hamilton, Elliott A., Michigan.....1867
Hammer, M. P., Kansas 1891
Hanan, Henry V., Kansas 1886
Hardy, John N., Wisconsin.....1870
Hare, Sarah Kirk, New York....1890-91
Harlin, N. F., Indiana.....1893
Harriman, O. B., M.D., Iowa.....1876
Harris, J. B., Indiana.....1888
Harwood, Clara R., Illinois ... .1891
Hasie, G. E., Lawyer, Mississippi ...1879
*Haskell, Charles L., Mass.....1885-88
Hatfield, Wm., England.....1888
Hathaway, D. E., Massachusetts....1874
Hawkins, Wm. S., Connecticut 1866
Hayward, Mary T., New Jersey.....1887
Hawley, Edwin N., Ohio..... 1876
Heebner, Rev. S. R., Pennsylvania .1890
Heine, Miss O. C., Pennsylvania...1890-91
Heins, John J., New York.....1890
Heitzman, G., Indiana.....1889
Henderson, F. M., Illinois..... 1867
Henderson, Lizzie, Canada.....1888
Henderson, James, New York.....1871
Hendrikson, W., Minnesota.....1889
Henry, Mrs. C. G., New York.....1890
Herrick, Miss M. E., Massachusetts..1884
Hickey, Jas., New York 1890
Hildebrandt, E. T., Virginia.....1889
Hilleary, L. N., M.D., Iowa..... . ..1877

Hiser, E. W., Indiana.....1878
Hobson, A. Norman, Iowa.....1869
Hoffman, C. E., Missouri.....1891
Hoffman, Uriah S, Indiana..... .. .1874
Hoole, John, California..... 1888
Holm, J. S., Iowa 1874
Holt, Chas., New York..... ...1875
Holt, H. Pilgrim, M.D., Pa.....1889
Holt, Miss M. J., Texas.....1876
Holsinger, G. B., Virginia 1889
Horne, William, Michigan..... ...1874
Houghton, Chas. E., Massachusetts..1891
Howard, E., Canada.....1888
Howard, Geo. Thos., Canada.... ...1888
Howd, Edmund, New York.. 1888
Howerton, G. T., Missouri ... .1891
Hummel, Levi, Pennsylvania.....1876
Humphrey, John C., Alabama.....1868
Humble, Frank, Pennsylvania.....1886
Hughes, Henry F., New York.....1870
Huggins, L. E., Ohio..... ...1877
Hull, Herbert H., Pennsylvania ..1886
Hunter, Rev. W. J., D.D., Canada..1887
Hunter, Stanley M., England....1889-90
Hurley, Thos. B., Maine..... 1888
Hurley, U. G., Iowa ... .1890

Ijams Harriet E, California.....1892
Irving, Mrs. P. W., Connecticut 1884
Irvin, Rev. Robert J., Canada.....1885

Jackson, John P., England.... ...1867
Jamison, John A., Jr., New York....1884
January, Charles P., Iowa.....1779
Jennings, Alfred, Massachusetts.....1871
Johnson, J. C., Massachusetts.....1884
Jones, Isaac S., New Jersey.....1868
Jones, John W., Indiana 1868
Joslyn, Inza M., Minnesota 1892
Judkins, E. H., Maine..... .. .1889

Kauffman, J. A., Pennsylvania 1892
Keith, A. B., Iowa.....1877
Keller, Martha J., Ohio 1887
Kimmons, James M., Kansas ..1834-'35
Kindig, David S., Ohio 1877
King, David M., Ohio 1867
King, George L., Ohio 1884
King, Wm. H., Texas.....1887
Kinney, J. B., Missouri.... 1893
Kirkpatrick, Robert, Montana 1879
Kirven, P. E., Louisiana 1881-82
Knight, H. L. Alabama.....1892
*Knowles, Frank B., New York.....1883
Knowles, Geo. F., New York 1889
Knott, J. T., New York.....1890
Kramer, John E., New York.....1886
Kunderd, Amos E., Indiana.....1886

Ladd, B. H., Maine..... ..1891
Laidlaw, Geo. F., New York ... 1889
Laidlaw, Alex. H., Jr., New York...1889
Lamb, W. D., Canada 1889
*Lane, Rev. John C., Missouri.. . .1862
*Langley, M. L., Arkansas 1872
Langmaid, F. W. S., Massachusetts.1887
Lankford, Geo. R., Texas 1891
La Rue, Franklin, Montana..... 1882
Laur, Rev. J. D., Ohio..... . . 1874

*Deceased.

*Lawrence, Alva, Jr, New York 1876
Leavitt, Levi R., New Hampshire....1870
Leggett, Minnie H., New York.....1888
Leininger, John W., Canada.....1883
Leise, Henry, Pennsylvania.....1887
Leist, Peter, New Jersey.. 1892
Lemon, J., New York 1884
Leonard, B. A., Massachusetts.....1880
Lee, Rev. Geo. A., Pennsylvania.....1873
Lester, D. C., Pennsylvania 1872-91
Lewis, Mrs. A. Addie, Louisiana . 1892
Linvil, C. H., Pennsylvania.....1879
Lischer, M. E., New York 1883
Lockard E. M. Pennsylvania....1883-84
Loomis, Benj. F., California 1886
Lomison, Wm. A., Pennsylvania....1886
Luxford, F. Wm., New York..... 1887
Lyon, Chas. B., Michigan.....1889

Macduff, Rev. R. E., Kentucky.....1872
MacGregor, Alex., New Jersey.....1888
Mack, H. Q., New York..... 1867
Mackenzie, J. H., Minnesota.... ...1873
Macrea, Miss Flora, Australia. 1884
Mallett W. Bryant, Connecticut ...1892
Maxwell, Robert G., N. C.....1887
McCoy, Jason B., Ohio.....1885
Mackay, Hugh, Brit. Col.....1890
McDonald, Duncan, Mich.....1887-82
McDonald, Geo., New York.....1880
McIntosh, James, Ohio ... .1867
McDavid, J. Q., South Carolina.....1874
McNeil, James, New York..... 1873
McCrea, James, Illinois..... 1873
McCready, James, Virginia. 1890
McFaden, Rev. J. D., Phila, Pa.....1889
McGuire, C. F. M., New York.....1888
McKee, Wm. C., Ohio 1879
McKenna, Thomas, R. I.....1888
McKinnon, C. B., Canada. 1869
McKim, John J., Massachusetts.....1887
McLaughlin, Canada 1882
McNally, F., Iowa..... 1890
McNally, Elsie E., Iowa 1890
McNaughton, S. S., New York.....1871
Mann, H., Jr., Vermont. 1883
*Manners, J. H., New Zealand 1877
Mannion, Frank, Iowa. 1879 90
Markley, Geo., Pennsylvania 1892
Martin, Edwin E.. New York.....1880
Matley, John, California.....1872
Matlack, A. S., Ohio..... . .. 1875
Mason, James, Massachusetts.....1880
Mason, Lott, M.D., Illinois.....1869
Mason, A. Wallace, Canada..... ...1874
Masters, Edward, Australia..... 1888
May, Ella M., New York.....1891-92
Means, R. L., Texas 1891
Mehan, F. I., Michigan.....1889
Merrifield, John C., Canada.....1868
Meller, Frank J., Illinois 1881
Memminger, T. F. West Virginia...1881
Meyer, Robert C. J., Illinois.... . .1888
Mills, E. F., New York.....1892
Mills, Joseph, Ohio..... 1889
Mills, Rev. J. S., Ohio..... ...1872
Michel, J., Minnesota. 1868
Miller, Rev. E. A., Virginia.....1889
Miller, Mrs. E. A., Virginia.....1889

Miller, B. Frank, California. 1882
Miller, E. P., M.D., New York.....1866
Miller, Henry, Michigan,. 1887
Miller, John C., Ohio..... 1888
Moatz, Lewis, Ohio 1889
Moore, Joseph H., N. C.....1877
Moran, Jas. B., Pennsylvania 1890
Moran, Maggie L., New Jersey.....1885
Morgan, Ed., Pennsylvania.....1891
Morgan, L. G., M.A., Canada.....1890
Morrison, Edward J., Illinois.. 1868
Morrison, Thos. E., Connecticut.....1891
Morris, Geo., Oregon.....1878, '84, '88
*Morris, Marietta M., Oregon 1883
Morten, Chas. Spencer, Missouri....1892
Mullen, Harry C., Ohio.....1892
Mullens, W. B., Illinois.....1891
Mully, A. E. F., New York.....1882
Munro, D. C., Canada..... 1891
Musgrove, Wm., England..... ..1875

Newman, A. A., Illinois.....1867
Newman, C. H., New York.....1891
Nichols, Perry L., Iowa 1887
Norman, B. A., Utah.....1890

Oestergard, J. C., Denmark.....1883
*Oliver, Dr. F. W., Iowa 1885
Olney, Henry J., Michigan..... ..1875
Olson, Jos. F., Minnesota..... .1891
Ordell, Eric, Minnesota.....1892
*Orvis, Hiel F., Wisconsin. . .. 1884-87
Osgood, Rev. Joel, Ohio..... 1882
Owen, Eben J., Connecticut.....1891

Pallister, Wm., Canada.... 1882
Parker, R. G., Missouri..... 1874
Parker, Howell B., Georgia...1875, '80 '85
Pattangall, Cornelia C.. New Jersey.1890
Patton, Edward M., Illinois.....1874
Patten, Wm. Perry, Nebraska. 1876
Patterson, John A., Missouri.....1870
Paulsen, John H., Louisiana..... 1877
Pentney, John, Canada.....1877
Perkins, Fred W. Missouri.....1889
Perkins, Mary A., Missouri. 1889
Petit, J. C, M.D., Kansas 1891
Piersoll, Sampson H., W. Va 1871
*Perrin, Edward M. Kansas.....1869
Perry, A. D., Massachusetts 1883
Petry, Daniel F., New York.....1866
Philbrick, S. F., Ohio.....1873-74
Phipps, Henry T., Massachusetts.1887-90
Polly, Minnie F., Colorado ... .1892
Pooler, Mrs. F. M., Massachusetts...1887
Porter, E. W., Maine 1892
Potter, Miss Helen, New York.....1887
Pierce, David F., Connecticut.....1868
Powell, L. M., M.D., New York.....1886
Pratt, Benj. F., M.D., Ohio.....1875
Prather, Miss M. O., Kansas.....1876
Price, David R., Iowa 1868
Purcell, E. M., Iowa..... 1874

Ray, E. A., South Carolina.....1892
Ream, Elmer, Indiana 1885
Redner, Wm. F., Ohio.....1891
Reed Anson A., Connecticut... 1868
Reuwee, A. A., New York.....1891

*Deceased.

Riddel, Newton N., Nebraska.....1887
Rhone, Geo. W., Pennsylvania.....1887
Ribero, Manuel, Spain.....1887
Richardson, M. T., New York.....1870
Richards, M. F., Ohio.....1891
Richards, Wm., Pennsylvania.....1873
Righter, M. Ellen, Illinois.....1876
Richie, Porter D., Illinois.....1871
Rikert, Irma S., California.....1892
Robbins, T. L., Massachusetts.....1873
Roberts, I. L., Florida.....1872
Roberts, Jas. Thos., California.....1882
Roberts, Margaret E., Pennsylvania 1882
Roberts, Thos. G., M.D., Iowa.....1892
Robinson, Frank O., Tennessee.....1885
Robinson, G. M., Illinois.....1881
Roeseller, John S., Wisconsin.....1884
Rogers, Ralph, Tennessee.....1875
Romie, Paul T., California.....1877
Rosenbaum, F. Wm., Ohio.....1878
Rusk, Anna E., M.D., Indiana.....1891
Russell, Geo. P., Tennessee.....1858

Sackett, De L., Illinois.....1889
Sadler, D. M., Maryland.....1879
Sage, A. E., New Jersey.....1868
Sager, J. D., Ohio.....1891
Sahlin, Mrs. M. A., New York.....1884
Salter, M. L., Arizona.....1891
Sanches, Mrs. Marie, Sweden.....1880
Sargent, C. E., New Hampshire.....1874
Saunders, H. W., New York.....1890
Schaellibaum, R. S., Switzerland...1891
Scheaffer, J. S., Iowa.....1884
Scott, Martha A., Colorado.....1881
Scott, Rev. Wm. R., Illinois.....1883
Senior, F. D., New York.....1872
Sermin, Chas. F., Pennsylvania.....1891
Seybold, F. J., Illinois.....1870
Shake, J. R., Indiana.....1892
Shamberger, Daniel, Virginia.....1885
Sharples, S. G., Montana.....18 0
Shull, John W., Ohio.....1891
Shultz, R. C., M.D., Iowa.....1876
Shuman, Jasper L., Ohio.....1892
Sievert, Miss Sophie, New York....1880
Smith, Bartholomew, Rhode Island.1869
Smith, Lundy B., Missouri.....1874
Smith, Mary E., Canada.....1888
Smith, Richard, Pennsylvania.....1890
Smith, Thomas Wm., Canada.....1876
Snell, C. L., Pennsylvania.....1873
Sommers, Jarvis, Connecticut.....1869
Spencer, Victor G., Iowa.....1890
Spofford, Chas. E., Maine.....1889
Spring, Geo. A., New York.....1882
Staples, Ernest L., Connecticut.....1877
*Sterling, Jas. R., Canada.....1884-86
Stewart, Howard T., Mississippi 1892
Stewart, Rollin, Vermont.....1867
Stockton, Miss Alice, Illinois.....1874
Stone, W. T., Indiana.....1867
Strong, J. Wilmer, Pennsylvania.....1866
Stroup, Daniel D., Pennsylvania....1888
Suares, Adolph B., New York.....1875
Sullivan, John B., New York.....1885
Sumner, Chas. H., Illinois.....1889
Sundberg, Geo., Massachusetts.....1891
Swain, Henry E., New York.....1870
Swift, Miss Edna A., Connecticut...1873

Taggart, Chas. Alvin, Mass.....1880
Taylor, Jas. I., Pennsylvania.....1886
Thackston, P. B., South Carolina...1885
Thomas, J. H., Illinois.....1869
Thomas, J. W., Missouri.....1879
Thompson, Benj., Iowa.....1867
Thompson, D. D., Canada.....1873
Thompson, J. A., Pennsylvania.....1866
Thompson, Miss M. B., Ohio.....1876
Thurston, Calvin H., Indiana.....1869
Tomhagen, J. A., M.D., Kentucky...1892
Tower, Henry M., Massachusetts.....1881
Tracy, John F., New York.....1886
Trawatha, S., Pennsylvania.....1890
Trawatha, Anna V., Pennsylvania...1890
Treasure, Edwin, Pennsylvania.....1887
Turner, Mrs. A., New Jersey.....1887
Turner, Miss A. N., New Jersey.....1892
Turner, Albert, New Jersey.....1891
Turner, P., Illinois.....1871
Turner, Thomas, New York.....1878

Ulrich, Max M., Germany.....1871
Underwood, Wm. P., Colorado.....1888
Upton, Mrs. J. F., Maine.....1889-91

Vincent, S. R., Oregon.....1889

Wahl, Albert, Illinois.....1879
Waide, Robert, Indiana.....1881
Wait, A. H., Kansas.....1883
Waite, S. D., New York.....1891
Wallace, A. D., Tennessee.....1877
Walter, Guy T., Pennsylvania.....1890
Walters, Ed. G., Pennsylvania.....1891
Walters, Eli, Ohio.....1874
Watchbaugh, Benj. R., Illinois.....1869
Waterman, L. E., New York.....1870
Watson, Chas. S., N. H.....1869
Weant, Geo., Pennsylvania.....1889
Welles, R. W., Connecticut.....1872
Wendell, Canada, Illinois.....1888
West, Mrs. Mary, New York.....1876
Whitaker, John, New York.....1869
Whiteis, U. E., Mich.....1891
Whyte, Fred M., New York.....1884
Wiest, Ezra, Pennsylvania.....1875
Wightman, Chas. S., Rhode Island.1871
Wild, John P., Massachusetts....1885-84
Wildman, W. E., Ohio.....1876
*Wildman, Mrs. W. E., Ohio.....1876
Wilson, Claude, Arkansas.....1882
Windsor, Wm., L.L.B., Texas.....1888
Windsor, Mme. L. D., Texas.....1888
Winkler, Henry, Indiana.....1877
Winter, Catherine A., Ohio.....1888
Wolfe, Wm. E., Indiana.....1890
Wood, Oscar D., New Jersey.....1875
Wood, Elbert B. Kentucky.....1879
Wood, N. W., Missouri.....1887
Worrall, M. B., Ohio.....1877
Worsnop, Rev. J. W., Missouri.....1889
Wyscarver, T. J., Ohio.....1874

Young, C. P. E., Sweden.....1883
Young, Ella, Indiana.....1891
Young, Henry, Ohio.....1873

*Deceased.

THE INSTITUTE ALUMNI AT SUPPER.

The third annual supper of the Alumni Association of the American Institute of Phrenology took place on the evening of October 18, 1892, at the Columbia, in this city. About eighty members of the Association and guests were present.

In addition to the class of '92 and members of the Faculty and officers of the Institute there were present the Rev. J. Lester Wells and Mrs. Wells, Prof. and Mrs. S. S. Packard, Dr. Norman W. Kingsley and Miss Kingsley, Miss Helen Potter, '87, Passaic, N. J., Mrs. Mary T. Hayward, '87, Newark, N. J., John W. Shull, '91, Ohio, Miss M. Loretta Moran, '85, Washington, D. C., Mr. Geo. G. Rockwood, Mr. Randell, Dr. M. L. Holbrook, Dr. Chas. F. Shepard, the Rev. and Mrs. W. I. Sweet, of Passaic, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Esterbrook, of Asheville, N. C., Mrs. J. F. Upton, '91, Maine, Mr. M. T. Richardson, '70, Mr. E. Cady, '85, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bausch, '89 and '90, Miss O. E. Heine, '90, Mr. E. M. Lockard, '83, Samuel Grob, '81, and Neil Campbell, '90, Miss Edith Merrick, Miss M. J. Turner, Harold Wells Turner, and others.

Cordial letters were received from Rev. Dr. Chas. F. Deems, Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, Rev. Chas. J. Adams, Dr. R. H. Hamilton, of Saratoga, Dr. Henry C. Houghton, Mr. Geo. McDonald, '90, Col. N. Ward Fitzgerald, '85, Mr. C. W. Broomal, '91, Mr. and Mrs. Trawatha, '90, L. C. Bateman, '71, and others, all expressing regret for the necessity of their absence.

Professor Sizer, president of the Institute, presided, and there was the following after-dinner programme:

Rev. J. LESTER WELLS.—"Self-Knowledge and Growth in Christian Character."

Rev. CHAS. J. ADAMS.—"Our Animal Friends."

Prof. S. S. PACKARD.—"A Knowledge of Human Nature as Related to Business Success."

Dr. NORMAN W. KINGSLEY.—"A Reminiscence."

CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS.—"Woman."

Prof. NELSON SIZER.—"The Institute."

HENRY S. DRAYTON, M.D.—"Phrenology Old and New."

NELSON B. SIZER, M.D.—"The Doctor."

HELEN POTTER, '87.—"A Story."

MARY T. HAYWARD, '87.—"The New York Association."

JOHN W. SHULL, '91.—"The Alumni."

M. LORETTA MORAN, 85.—"Former Students."

S. G. MOSHER, '92.—"Our Class."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION A. I. P.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the American Institute of Phrenology was held in the new hall of the Institute at three o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, October 18th. In the absence of the president, Geo. McDonald, M. T. Richardson, first vice-president, presided. After the reading of the minutes and the treasurer's report by Albert Turner, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

M. T. Richardson, class of '70, president; Chas. E. Cady, class of '85, first vice-president, and vice-presidents from the various classes represented in the Association, as follows: N. F. Douglass, class of '92, Mark Battee, class of '91, Geo. McDonald, class of '90, Mrs. J. F. Upton, class of '89, Wm. A. Corbion, class of '88, Miss M. Curley, class of '87, Miss M L. Moran, class of '85, E. M. Lockard, class of '84, Samuel Grob, class of '81, Dr. R. E. Shultz, class of '76, L. E. Waterman, class of '70. Albert Turner, secretary and treasurer; Dr. R. E. Shultz and Albert Bausch, committee on ways and means.

The Association met in scientific session October 17th, afternoon and evening, under the direction of the chairman of the working committee, Mr. J. W. Shull, of Ohio, and interesting sessions were held.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

This Association was organized a little more than a year ago, and has held monthly meetings, in which various topics related to the subject have been discussed and much interest manifested.

The members of this Association gave a reception to the class of 1892 soon after the opening of the Institute, which was a very enjoyable occasion, and in other ways contributed to the pleasure of the students while in this city.

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Through the influence of graduates of the Institute, flourishing phrenological societies have been organized in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Washington, Kokomo, Ind., Chapin, Ill., and other places, all of which are doing good by helping to increase an interest in the subject.

FIELD NOTES.

We give herewith brief notes of news from graduates that we think will be of interest, affording some knowledge of what is being done by those who have gone from the Institute. No doubt there are others in the field who have failed to report to us recently, and perhaps some whose names have been overlooked, although we have endeavored to bring to mind all from whom we have recently heard. It is a pleasure to us to make this notice, and we only ask that we may have a knowledge of the work of others, and a brief record will be made of it. We are specially glad to know of future plans.

U. S. Adams, of '92, has ordered a very complete outfit, and we expect to hear from him in the Phrenological field.

Miss A. Ida Adland, of '92, is giving parlor talks in Chicago, and awakening an interest in the subject, which is shown specially by the subscriptions sent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Matt. W. Alderson, of '75, is engaged in newspaper work, publishing the *Avant Courier*, at Bozeman, Mont., and during the last campaign he became somewhat interested in politics.

W. G. Alexander, of '84, has spent the present season, so far, in the Canadian towns. He is, as usual, meeting with success. Professor Alexander is a master at the science of Phrenology, as well as the best methods of presenting the matter to the public.

W. S. Allen, of '91, having spent a season in Texas, has joined W. B. Mullens, and they are working together in Illinois.

W. M. Baker, of '75, reports from Tennessee that his interest is still active, and at last accounts was taking up the matter of organizing Phrenological societies, giving instructions to classes, etc.

Cora M. Ballard, of '91, is continuing the work in interesting the teachers of the public schools in Brooklyn and vicinity, and teaching them in classes. She has also given a number of lectures in the vicinity of New York, interesting the people in the subject.

Miss Pearle Battee, of '90, and her brother, of '91, continue their office in Baltimore, pushing matters, and especially meeting with success in teaching classes.

L. C. Bateman, of '71, continues to keep in the field in New England, where he has an established reputation. He was the candidate in the last election of the People's party for member of Congress in Maine.

Albert Bausch, of '87, and Mrs. Bausch, of '90, have remained in New York and vicinity this winter, giving parlor talks and doing work among the churches and societies.

Edgar C. Beall, M.D., of '77, has sold his office in Cincinnati, and he is now connected with the office of Fowler & Wells Co., assisting on the JOURNAL and in the professional and literary departments of the business.

C. W. Brandenburg, M.D., of '89, is connected with the Medical College of this city, and finds but little time for Phrenological work, but has not lost any of his interest.

J. J. Butler, of '92, has just entered the field in New York State, where he will visit the cities and towns in the northern part, and perhaps work his way to Canada, where his home is.

J. P. Burlew, of '90, is in his own State, Kentucky, and working up an interest among the people there.

C. E. Cady, of '85, is engaged in his work as an expert accountant, but has lost none of his interest in Phrenology, and is a firm supporter of the New York Association of Graduates.

E. E. Candee, of '75, has taken up the work in New York State, giving several courses of lectures in Auburn, resulting in very greatly increasing the interest

in the subject there. With sufficient physical vigor to back up his active interest, the results of his work would be greatly increased.

J. H. Chapman, of '87, spent the summer of '92 in New York, but he is spending the winter in England.

G. Cozens, '91, continues to work successfully in the Northwest, and makes a specialty of pushing "Heads and Faces" and other books.

S. S. Crandal, of '92, reports very encouragingly of his work in Iowa, doing better and making it pay better than he expected.

N. S. Edens, of '91, writes of his interest, and sends occasional orders for books and *Journals*.

Ida V. Davis, of '88, is proving what women can do in Phrenology by very successfully carrying on her work in Minnesota and Wisconsin, where she has already secured a good reputation as a lecturer and examiner.

S. V. De Vore, of '87, is attending medical college at Chicago, and will soon have an M.D. to his name.

Rev. N. F. Douglas, of '92, has gone into the field with a fine outfit of magic-lantern slides, etc., and has associated with him E. F. Mills, also of '92, and we expect a good report from their work.

Rev. David Dodds, of '77, continues to sow Phrenological seed in good ground and to increase the value of his work by the force of Phrenology.

V. P. English, of '86, has completed his medical studies and is practicing both medicine and Phrenology at Cleveland, O. He is one of the most earnest men in the field.

F. A. Fariss, of '85, is becoming more and more enthusiastic and more and more successful in acquiring a good name on the Pacific Coast, where he finds a good field in which to work.

Samuel Grob, of '91, succeeds in interesting others in the subject, and, as could be seen in his visit at the Institute during the last session, has lost none of his enthusiasm.

Ira L. Guilford, of '76, finds it hard to get out of the Phrenological work and sends orders occasionally for charts and books.

Dr. Wm. E. Hall, of '90, has gone into the work in Texas with enthusiasm and push, if his orders for books and charts may be taken as an evidence of success.

C. A. Gates, of '88, is in Iowa selling Phrenological books, lecturing, making examinations and awakening an interest in the subject.

J. B. Harris, of '88, has not been actively engaged in Phrenological work during the past few months, but has lost none of his interest, and has recently organized a Society in Kokomo, Ind., and there is no better way of promoting an interest in Phrenology.

C. S. Haskell, of '85, died during the past year in St. Louis, where he was engaged in Phrenological and other enterprises.

Mary T. Hayward, of '87, is secretary of the New York Association of Graduates and the historian of the Alumni Association Her address is No. 30 Orleans street, Newark, N. J., and she will be glad to hear from any of the graduates who have anything to say that might be of historic interest.

F. M. Henderson, of '67, is lecturing in Missouri, taking subscriptions for the JOURNAL and orders for books.

G. T. Howerton, of '91, continues his educational work, and he is to furnish a series of articles in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on Phrenology as applied to teaching.

Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., of '87, the pastor of one of the largest Methodist churches in the world, uses Phrenology in his work to great advantage to the general public and to his own people. He made an address at the opening of the American Institute of Phrenology here last year, showing himself as full of enthusiasm as ever.

Miss I. M. Joslyn, of '92, worked with Mrs. Ballard a while before she went to her home in the West, and she reports to us now of good success in working for the people there. We predict for Miss Joslyn a bright future in the field.

David M. King, of '67, is conducting his usual winter classes in Phrenology in Cleveland, and sowing seed that brings forth a large return of interest.

J. B. Kinney, of '92, has associated with him Dr. Tomhagen; they have just gone into the field and we expect a good report from them soon.

Geo. Markley, of '92, is continuing his regular occupation in Pittsburgh, but has opened an office, where he can be consulted at special hours, and with his earnestness, we know what to expect of his work.

Frank McNally, of '90, with his wife, have purchased the phrenological business of F. M. Thayer, and he is located in Chicago, where he is building up a good business, sending frequent orders for books, and increasing the interest in the professional work.

R. L. Means, of '91, is pushing Phrenological ideas among the Texas people, and sowing seed there that will bring a good harvest of Phrenological ideas for the future.

M. L. Moran, of '85, continues her connection with Col. Fitzgerald's office in Washington, D. C., and is actively interested in a new Phrenological Society organized there.

George Morris, of '78, has suffered a great loss in the death of his wife, which occurred in December, '92. At last accounts he was preparing to take up Phrenological work again in Chicago.

G. S. Mosher, of '92, has been spending the winter in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and we expect to hear from him in the lecture field s on.

W. B. Mullens, of '91, has given up his journalistic work and gone into the Phrenological field for a season with his classmate, W. S. Allen.

E. W. Porter, of '92, has been occupied since the close of the Institute, but is now preparing to take up the work. He is enthusiastic, has a good outfit, and ought to succeed.

Eric Ordell, of '92, has joined Dr. E. V. Wright, and will assist him in his business interests, and pushing the sale of books, etc.

M. F. Richards, of '91, has established an office in Toledo, O., where he finds abundant opportunity of teaching the subject, selling books, lecturing and examining.

M. T. Richardson, of '70, continues his publication business in this city, and is the president of the Alumni Association.

Chas. F. Sermin, of '91, is still in Pittsburgh, and doing good work through the Eureka Phrenological Society, which results in greatly increasing the interest in the subject.

S G. Sharples, of '90, is on a trip through Kansas, and pushing the subject with much vigor, and awakens an interest.

John W. Shull, of '91, devotes a good deal of time to literary work, and is preparing some books for publication. An evidence of his efforts was shown in the scientific meetings of the Alumni Association at the close of the Institute last year. He is still chairman of the Committee on Work.

Jasper Shuman, of '92, is at his home in Ohio, working up an interest, and will, we hope, be prepared another year to enter fully into the Phrenological field.

H. E. Swain, of '70, continues his professional work in New England, and sends orders for "Heads and Faces" and other books with almost periodical regularity.

D. D. Stroup, of '88, makes Pennsylvania his field for work, and responds to calls for lectures in church and teachers' institutes. He may be addressed at Oriental, Pa.

J. A. Tomhagen, M.D., of '92, is with J. B. Kinney, working in Missouri.

R. S. Vincent, of '89, has joined Professor Morris, and the two propose to work together in Chicago, and perhaps in other places.

C. Wilson, of '92, has gone into the field, and has an assistant to look after the business interests, sell books, etc., and is hopeful of good success.

Wm. Windsor and his wife, of '88, are lecturing in Texas, Arkansas and other Southwestern States. His enthusiasm and enterprise bring him a large hearing.

Miss Ella Young, of '91, is attending medical lectures and giving occasional talks on Phrenology.

Miss C. Anna Winter, of '88, is still at her home in Ohio, and interested more than ever in the subject, and doing much to interest others. There are few more earnest advocates than Miss Winter.

Dr. John L. Capen continues his Philadelphia office, and paid us a visit last summer. He maintains his physical and mental vigor well.

Allen Haddock is pushing the publication of his magazine, *Human Nature* and the sale of our publications on the Pacific Coast, and we hear good reports of his work in San Francisco.

Dr. U. E. Traer is still working in Iowa, and where his services are in demand.

Prof. Vaught is meeting with success in his lectures at Decatur, Ill. He has delivered over one hundred lectures in a hall crowded to its utmost capacity. Mrs. Vaught is the business manager, and much credit is due to her for his success. He sells a large number of "Heads and Faces" and our other publications.

R. E. Warren continues to serve the cause well wherever he goes, and we hear good reports of his work from others in the field.

In these brief notes we have mentioned those we could recall at the time of going to press, and it includes those from whom we have recently heard. No doubt there are others in the field doing well, that have been omitted by an oversight or from whom we have not heard recently. Many graduates of the Institute do not intend to take up Phrenology as a profession, but apply their knowledge of the subject to other pursuits and professions.

It is unquestionably true that no one has ever come to the Institute but have been well satisfied with the time and money spent, whether the knowledge was applied in a professional way or otherwise.

TIME OF CLASS SESSIONS EXTENDED.

The Faculty and trustees of the American Institute of Phrenology have decided to extend the time of the sessions from six weeks to **eight weeks.** The classes are to open as usual, on the **first Tuesday of September** in each year, regardless of the day of the month. This will give opportunity for students within five hundred miles of New York to start Monday morning and reach here before the opening at 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday.

It is absolutely essential that students be present at the begining, so as to lose nothing of the outlining or plan of the work to be done during the term. Some students have asked if they could come at the end of a week or two weeks, and by hard study overtake the rest. If it were music, dependent upon first principles, they might not ask the question, but Phrenology is based on certain laws and principles, as much as music; indeed, as much as the planking of a ship depends on the framework to give it form and strength. Our answer is, get the first word and all the instruction, and it will be found not too much to build up in your minds a knowledge of Human Nature.

This extended time will give one-third more opportunity for increased practical training and instruction in all the departments. Our new lecture hall on the premises, with the cabinet at hand, affords improved facilities for the work of the Institute.

C. E. Spofford, of '89, is engaged in teaching, but loses none of his interest in the subject, and expects soon to enter more fully into Phrenological work.

H. E. Swain, of '70, is still working in New England. He is selling books and makes a specialty of "Heads and Faces," of which he handles a great many copies bound in cloth. Mr. Swain has been a faithful worker, and New England ought to furnish him a good constituency of friends.

D. D. Stroup, of '88, is lecturing in Pennsylvania, and doing good work. He will respond to calls for lectures, which he gives in popular form. He may be addressed at Oriental, Pa.

Thomas Turner, of '78, is in Baltimore, and engaged in a mercantile and publishing business. He is also doing literary work and extending an interest in Phrenology.

Mrs. Lena E. Upton, of '89, attended the last session of the Institute, and is engaged with her husband in the newspaper business. Want of physical strength prevents her from greater activity. Her essay took one of the prizes offered by the editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

R. S. Vincent, of '89, is in Oregon, and as an evidence of his interest we have just received an order for an Alumni pin and a pair of Calipers.

L. E. Waterman, of '70, has made himself famous by the making of the Waterman Ideal Pen. He made an address at the Alumni dinner, and he is one of the officers of the Association. We are proud of his pen, and hope that he will make enough money to retire and give himself up to Phrenological work.

Ed. G. Walters, of '91, spent some time in Phrenological work on his way home in Pennsylvania, where he now is, and we expect soon to hear from him again in the field.

Miss Ella Young, of '91, is preparing to go into the field and take up the work, and with her earnestness will certainly do much good, for which we hope she will be well paid.

Dr. John L. Capen, continues his work in Philadelphia. He is head-quarters for our publications there.

A. Haddock, of 1008 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., is doing good service for the Pacific Coast. His magazine of Human Nature is full of interesting and instructive matter relating to the subject, and we have no doubt he will be glad to send sample copies to any who will write to him as above. He pushes the sale of our publications with a good deal of success.

Dr. U. E. Traer is still in Iowa, where he is so widely and favorably known, and where he must have a constituency which, if it could be reached, would keep him busy.

R. E. Warren is now in Illinois, and doing good service for himself and the cause. We have to thank Mr. Warren for lists of names and addresses of those interested.

We presume we have omitted some who should be mentioned here. Have tried to mention the names of those who have recently reported to this office by letter or orders; and if any of the graduates will make a point of informing us of their movements, we will try to make this department of service. In the case of those who are willing to respond to calls to lecture in their vicinity, we will be glad to let this be known if they will give us their address and other particulars.

By a careful perusal of the foregoing "Field Notes," it will be seen that not a few graduates are devoted to different lines of business, and are not in the lecturing field, or following Phrenology as a profession. They studied it as a means of culture, and to learn how to judge and appreciate character, in order to facilitate their relations with others in business or in professional work. The physician, the minister, the teacher, the business manager, the commercial traveler, the agent, need to know all that may be learned as to the easiest, quickest, and best way to acquire a good standing and influential relations with those with whom interest, duty or pleasure may bring them in contact. Many say: "I never expect to lecture on Phrenology, but I need in my field of effort to know mankind readily and correctly, and how, without waste of time, to carry my point." Those who are lecturing and pushing the work are making money and doing good, and there is room in this great country for a thousand more good Phrenologists.

PROPER PREPARATION FOR THE INSTITUTE.

Of course the more general education a student can have before entering the Institute the better A good common-school education at least ought to be possessed by all who wish to profit by the course of instruction.

Some Phrenologists are in the field who have almost no scholastic culture, but by force of brain and persistent effort they command respect and win a wide and remunerative practice, and do a world of good by their examinations and instructions. They, however, would be much more efficient and command more respect with all, and especially among scholarly people, if they had good literary culture. The faculty of the Institute wish it understood that they must insist on the right to decline to receive any student whose lack of scholarship or of a knowledge of the subject of Phrenology and the leading Phrenological works may seem to warrant it, and to decline giving a diploma at the end of a course to any student whose acquirements before coming or during the course of instruction are not sufficient to deserve it. A course of instruction and a diploma ought to mean much in behalf of a graduate, and command respect everywhere.

The set of text-books which we recommend may be read in the order in which they are recorded in this pamphlet.

Special study should be devoted to the Bust to learn the location of the organs. Some students we have found sadly deficient in regard to the location of organs, and this can be learned at home, and ought to be before coming here. Also the temperaments, and the nature and office of each faculty should be clearly understood.

We solicit clear-headed, honest, earnest men and women. The more they are educated the better to enter the field of Phrenological study and practice, and we will gladly help such to make themselves a power for good to mankind, while they secure in the work reputation, friends, and a competency.

The field of Phrenological work is wide. There is room for five thousand able and well-equipped workers. There are hundreds of thrifty villages which would gladly welcome a good Phrenologist, and give him or her a cordial welcome, socially and financially. Phrenologists are inclined to flit from place to place, often too far to have former work useful to them in winning a welcome in each succeeding place. From one town the surrounding towns hear of the good work, and frequently send an invitation for the lecturer to "Come to Macedonia and help us." A lecturer has been known to stay six months in one county that did not have any large towns; the people would hear of the lecturer and send for hand-bills and arrange for a time and place, send around the bills and be ready at the time to fill a house, and for six or ten nights make it lively for everybody. This method of taking small towns in course is the best for beginners. They charge moderate prices, are kept busy, they get a world of practice, and the many rills make a river, financially.

Phrenology wants these modest missionaries to work in small places among the common people as much as it wants the masterly apostles to assail the strongholds, and when such a method of working shall become common the people will learn to apply the truth in their homes and schools, good books will be desired on the subject, and the triumphant march of a great reform will begin.

TERMS.

The tuition for a full course in the Institute, including diploma, is $50 for ladies and gentlemen. From 1866 to 1886 the tuition was $100 for men and $75 for women, which was then reduced to $50 for all. For a second course students are charged half price.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Boarding can always be obtained near the Institute at moderate prices. From four to five dollars a week usually cover the expense. Sometimes hygienic students club together and take rooms and procure their own food to suit themselves, and thus make a saving of expense.

We take special pains to aid students to find desirable quarters and to facilitate any purchases which they may wish to make, or give them directions as to places of interest to be visited, and the proper way to make their stay in the city safe, pleasant, and instructive.

HEALTH IN NEW YORK.

We believe New York, with its present modern improvements for cleanliness and ventilation, is as healthy a place as there is in the land, unless it be some mountain-top, and most of our students not only maintain their health perfectly, but gain during the course sometimes ten pounds in weight.

ADVICE FOR STUDENTS.

In coming to New York you should purchase a through ticket, if possible, and if you have a trunk or valise which you do not need on the way, get it checked, and thus save care.

Students should prepare the means for payment of tuition and their necessary expenses during their stay in New York *before they come*. Those who can do it should bring their funds in drafts, then they are not subject to the danger of losing their money on the way. Those who bring money can have it deposited in bank while here, thus preventing the possibility of loss.

We advise students, after buying their passage tickets, to have only so much money within reach as will pay their current expenses on the way here. The balance, if not in form of draft, should be sewed into a pocket in the undergarment. Nor should students inform strangers who they are, where they come from, where they are going, or their business in New York. For in all large cities there are always men on the lookout for strangers, whose business it is to employ some cunning device to rob them. And they would rob *you*.

On landing at Jersey City from the West or South, or at 42d Street Station, N. Y., retain your baggage-check—pay no attention to agents on the train or at the station—and come to our office. No. 27 East 21st Street, sixth house from Broadway. If you come into the city in the night, go to the Continental Hotel, corner 20th Street and Broadway, one block from our office, where good rooms can be had for one dollar a day and upward.

Those who contemplate visiting the city for the purpose of attending the Institute, will do well to cut out and bring this page in their pocket for reference when about to reach New York, so as to avoid confusion and mistakes.

THE NEW INSTITUTE HALL.

On the first of May, 1892, the Institute was removed to new and spacious quarters, where an ample hall for the instruction of classes is under the same roof with the cabinet and the business of Fowler & Wells Co. This removal has become not only a source of convenience but of pleasure and profit. The examination parlors are the best we have ever had, and our location, in the very heart of New York, at No. 27 East Twenty-first Street, near Broadway—two blocks from the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Madison Square, three blocks from the Young Men's Christian Association, Packard's Business College, Academy of Design, the Hoffman House, and Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway Station at Twenty third Street, and four blocks from Third Avenue Elevated Railway Station at Twenty-third Street, and four short blocks from Union Square at the south, and Madison Square Garden at the north. We have been thirty-eight years on Broadway, and now are in Twenty first Street, but six houses from Broadway. During the year our Institute Hall is offered for the use of scientific associations for lectures when not in use for our classes. Good halls of moderate size and cost are very scarce in New York, and this meets a want long felt.

OUTFIT.

Some ask us in respect to outfit. Our reply is, that one can spend from fifty dollars to two hundred dollars profitably in the way of outfit, or can start with a very little, and add to it as he has means and feels disposed. A man can start with nothing but his hands and his tongue to work with. He may start with ten dollars in the way of apparatus and material, but he would do better with fifty dollars. For any further information please address Fowler & Wells Co., No. 27 East 21st Street, New York.

THE CHARTER.

An Act to incorporate "THE INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY."

Passed April 20, 1866, by the Legislature of the State of New York.

"The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. Amos Dean, Esq., Horace Greeley, Samuel Osgood, D. D., A. Oakey Hall, Esq., Russell T. Trall, M. D., Henry Dexter, Samuel R. Wells, Edward P. Fowler, M.D., Nelson Sizer, Lester A. Roberts and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY," for the purpose of promoting instruction in all departments of learning connected therewith, and for collecting and preserving Crania, Casts, Busts, and other representations of the different Races, Tribes, and Families of men.

Section 2. The said corporation may hold real estate and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the funds and properties thereof shall not be used for any other purposes than those declared in the first section of this Act.

Section 3. The said Henry Dexter, Samuel R. Wells, Edward P. Fowler, M. D., Nelson Sizer, and Lester A. Roberts are hereby appointed Trustees of said corporation, with power to fill vacancies in the Board. No less than three Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business,

Section 4. It shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to appoint Lecturers and such other instructors as they may deem necessary and advisable, subject to removal when found expedient and necessary, by a vote of two-thirds of the members constituting said Board; but no such appointment shall be made until the applicant shall have passed a personal examination before the Board.

Section 5. The Society shall keep for free public exhibition at all proper times, such collections of Skulls, Busts, Casts, Paintings, and other things connected therewith, as they may obtain. They shall give, by a competent person or persons, a course of not less than six free lectures in each and every year, and shall have annually a class for instruction in Practical Phrenology, to which shall be admitted gratuitously at least one student from each Public School in the City of New York.

Section 6. The corporation shall possess the powers and be subject to the provisions of Chapter 18, part 1, of the Revised Statutes, so far as applicable.

Section 7. This Act shall take effect immediately."

THE FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

Among those who have been engaged as lecturers in connection with the Institute for many years, we may mention the following:

Nelson Sizer, the chief Examiner in the office of Fowler & Wells for forty years, lectures on the Theory and Practice of Phrenology and Physiognomy, and brings unsurpassed experience as an examiner to the instruction of students in the application of Phrenology to choice of pursuits on adaptation in marriage, the study of temperament on the living subject, health, etc.

H. S. Drayton, M. D., editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, treats of Mental Science and its relations to Physiology and Metaphysics, including the lines of thought and investigation which have led up to the present state of human science.

Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells lectures on the History and Progress of Phrenology in America. Mrs. Wells being familiar with all that has been done to make phrenology practical, popular and useful to the home and the community, her work for students is eminently useful and always becomes memorable.

Nelson B. Sizer, M. D., Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of Body and Brain.

John Ordronaux, M. D., L. L. D., late State Commissioner of Lunacy, lectures on Insanity and Jurisprudence.

Dr. Edgar C. Beall, class of '77, will aid in the course of instruction.

Thomas A. Hyde, Elocution and Vocal Culture in relation to Public Speaking.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY

Opens its annual session on the **First Tuesday of September** in each year. There is only **One Session** during the year. No person admitted for less than a **Full Term.**

This is the only institution of the kind in America where a course of thorough and practical instruction in Phrenology is given, and nowhere else can be found such facilities as are possessed by the American Institute of Phrenology, consisting of a large cabinet of skulls—human and animal—with busts, casts, portraits, anatomical preparations, skeletons, plates, models, etc., and some teachers of fifty years' experience.

NELSON SIZER, *President.* C. FOWLER WELLS, *Vice-President.*

HENRY S. DRAYTON, A. M., M. D., *Secretary.*

By action of the Board of Trustees, the FOWLER & WELLS COMPANY has been appointed financial and business agent. All communications should be addressed,

FOWLER & WELLS CO., 775 Broadway, New York.

After May 1st, 27 East 21st Street.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

This consists of more than one hundred lectures and lessons covering **Eight Weeks time**—one lesson being given each morning, and two during the afternoon.

TOPICS EMBODIED IN THE COURSE.

General Principles. The philosophy of the organic constitution, its relation to mind, character, and motive; mental philosophy, or the efforts of the best thinkers in all ages to find out the laws and operations of the mind and give their speculations the form of science. Superiority of Phrenology over every other system.

Temperament, as indicating quality and giving tone and peculiarity to mental manifestation, also as affecting the choice of occupation; the law of harmony and heredity as connected with the marriage relations; what constitutes a proper combination of temperaments with reference to health, long life, tendency to talent, virtue, and vice. The subject will be largely illustrated by subjects of real life before the class. Extended drilling of the students on this important topic.

Phrenology. Mental development explained; the true mode of estimating character according to phrenological principles; Comparative Phrenology, the development and peculiarities of the animal kingdom; the facial angle, embody-

ing curious and interesting facts relative to the qualities and habits of the animals; instinct and reason; the Phrenology of crime; imbecility and idiocy; the elements of force, energy, industry, perseverance; the governing and aspiring groups; the division between the intellectual, spiritual, and animal regions of the brain, and how to ascertain this in the living head; the memory, how to develop and improve it; location of the organs of the brain, how to estimate their size, absolute and relative.

Physiognomy. The relations between the brain and the face, and between one part of the system and another as indicating character, talent, and peculiarities, voice, walk, etc.

History of Phrenology in America and Europe, and the struggles and sacrifices of its pioneers in disseminating its principles, especially in this country; and its enriching influence on education, literature, domestic life, government, morality, and religion.

Ethnology. The races and tribes of men, their peculiarities and how to judge of nativity of race; especially how to detect infallibly the skulls of the several colored races.

Dissection and demonstration of the human brain; microscopic illustrations of different parts of the system in health and disease.

Anatomy and Physiology. The brain and nervous system; the bones and muscles; how to maintain bodily vigor and the proper support of the brain; reciprocal influence of brain and body; respiration; circulation; digestion; growth and decay of the body; exercise; sunlight; sleep.

Objections to Phrenology, whether anatomical, physiological, practical, or religious, will be considered; how the skull enlarges to give room for the growing brain; the frontal sinus; loss or injury of the brain; thickness of the skull; fatalism materialism, moral responsibility, etc.

Phrenology and Religion. The moral bearings of Phrenology, and a correct physiology; their relation to religion; home training of the young as applied to education and virtue.

Choice of Occupations. Special attention will be given to this branch of the subject; what organizations are adapted to the different professions and pursuits, and how to put "the right man in the right place," in actual life.

Phrenology and Marriage. The right relation of the sexes; what mental and temperamental qualities are adapted to a happy union and a healthy offspring, and why.

Natural Language of the Faculties. The attitudes, motions, carriage of the head, style of speech, from the activity of the different organs, and how to read character thereby.

Examinations of heads explained; practical experiments:

heads examined by each of the students, who will be thoroughly trained and instructed how to make examinations privately and publicly; especially training in the examination of skulls.

Hygiene How to take care of the body as to dress, rest, recreation, food, diet, right and wrong habits; what food is best for persons of different temperaments and pursuits; what food tends to make one fat or lean; what feeds brain or muscle; stimulants, their nature and abuse; what to avoid and why.

Psychology. Under this head, mesmerism and clairvoyance will be explained, and the laws discussed on which they are supposed to depend.

Heredity. The law of inheritance in general and in particular; resemblance to parents, how to determine which parent a person resembles; what features of face, what classes of faculties or portions of the general build are inherited from the father or from the mother.

Insanity, its laws and peculiarities; the faculties in which different persons are most likely to be insane, and how to detect it in a person.

Idiocy, its causes and how to avoid them; its peculiarities and how to understand them; how to detect it where the head is well-formed.

Elocution. How to cultivate the voice; eloquence, how to attain the art; careful instruction in reading and speaking with a view to success in the lecture field.

How to Lecture. The best methods of presenting Phrenology and Physiology to the public; how to obtain audiences and how to hold and instruct them; general business management in connection with the lecture field.

Review and Examination. Questions on all points relating to the subject, which may be proposed by the students, answered; in turn, students will be examined on the topics taught, who will give in their own words their knowledge of the subject. No recitations or memorizing will be required.

How to apply Phrenology practically in reading character by the combinations of faculties, and how to assign to each person the true field of effort in education, business, social adaptation, and, in short, how to make life a success and its opportunities the means of happiness.

Finally, it is the aim of the instructors to transfer to students, so far as it is possible, all the knowledge of Anthropology which a long experience in the practice of their profession has enabled them to acquire—in a word, to qualify students to take influential places in this man-improving field of usefulness.

TERMS.—The cost of tuition for the full course, including diploma, for ladies and gentlemen, is reduced to $50. The lowness of the terms should insure a large class. Incidental expenses in New York, including board, need not cost more

than $45. We aid students in getting good rooms or board. It is desirable that all who intend to be students should send in their names at an early day. For further information address FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 East 21st Street, New York.

STUDENTS' TEXT-BOOKS.

Among the works most useful to be studied by those who wish to master Phrenology, whether at home or to prepare to attend the "Institute," we recommend the following "STUDENT'S SET," and in the order named. Be sure and learn from the Bust the location of the organs, and their nature and use from the books.

Brain and Mind; or, Mental Science Considered in Accordance with the Principles of Phrenology and in relation to Modern Physiology. Illustrated. By H. S. DRAYTON, A. M., M. D. and JAS. MCNIEL, A. M. $1.50.

How To Read Character. A New Illustrated Hand-book of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for students and examiners, with upward of one hundred and seventy engravings. By S. R. Wells. $1.25.

The Phrenological Bust, showing the location of each of the Organs. Large size. $1.00.

Choice of Pursuits; or, What to do and Why. Describing seventy-five trades and professions, and the temperaments and talents required for each. Also, how to educate on phrenological principles—each man for his proper work; together with more than one hundred portraits and biographies of successful thinkers and workers. By Nelson Sizer. $2.00.

Heads and Faces, and How to Study Them. A manual o Phrenology and physiognomy for the people. By Nelson Sizer and H. S. Drayton. Oct., paper. 40c.

Forty Years in Phrenology; Embracing Recollections of History. Anecdotes, and Experience. Illustrated. By Nelson Sizer. $1.50.

New Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character, as manifested through temperament and external forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine." With more than one thousand illustrations. By S. R. Wells. $5.00.

Constitution of Man; Considered in relation to external objects. The only authorized American edition. With twenty engravings and portrait of the author. By George Combe. $1.25.

Popular Physiology. A Familiar Exposition of the Structures, Functions, and Relations of the Human System and the preservation of health. By R. T. Trall, M. D. $1.00.

N. B.—If a person already has one or more of the above books, he may order, in place of it, any other work of our publication of equal price.

Either of the above will be sent by mail on receipt of price, or the complete "STUDENT'S SET," amounting to $14.90 will be sent by express for $10.00. Address,

FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 EAST 21ST STREET, NEW YORK.

Who Should Study Phrenology?

Young Men who have to work their own way to eminence? It will be an advantage to them to be able to understand those with whom they come in contact, will it not?

Young Women? Will they not find value in being able to judge correctly the worth of young men who may pay their addresses? If they must earn their own living, will anything assist them more than the ability to measure persons correctly?

Mothers? Do they not need help in the proper management and training of their children? Will anything help them like understanding the peculiarities of the little ones?

Housekeepers? Can all servants be treated alike? Is there any science, aside from Phrenology, that will tell why they cannot? Is it not of value to know who may be dictated to and who will be the best kind of help if orders are given as suggestions?

Clergymen? They must be familiar with the operations of the mind, must they not? When they can demonstrate to selfish men that they may be happier in this life as well as hereafter, by cultivating their moral natures, they will have added power, will they not?

Lawyers? Must they not judge their clients? Must they not be able tell the nature of witnesses and their desire to tell the truth, and also to understand each man on the jury to be able to appeal to them effectively?

Physicians? They must consider the constitutions and idiosyncrasies of their patients as well as their ailments, must they not?

Teachers? Do they find all the pupils alike? Can they tell why they are not? Will they not be aided by knowing whom to encourage and how manage the obstreperous, the dull and the precocious?

Agents? Will they not be aided by ability to read strangers? Will it not be an advantage to them to know with whom they may be free and social and with whom dignified and reserved, etc.?

Managers? They will be helped if they know before employing a person that he will prove competent, will they not? They will be aided if they can reject intelligently such as apply that are not adapted to the work in hand, will they not?

Everybody? If not, why not? Is there any other system of mental philosophy that will enable a man to know himself and his neighbors? Is it not of advantage to every person to possess such knowledge?

Where? The American Institute of Phrenology is the only place where a thorough course of instruction is given with its application to all the affairs of life. Here are the most competent instructors in the world and the largest cabinet and apparatus in existence. For full particulars address

Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, 27 East 21st St., New York.

Phrenology for Business Men.

Business men who have to deal with other men, whether strangers or not, should have a full knowledge of Human Nature. Some have this intuitively, and form correct impressions, but even with these impressions, they will understand the motives of men, and know how to deal with them better, if they know why people are what they are. Others are, by nature, easily misled in their estimates of Human Character, certainly such should make this a matter of study; not only will this help to understand customers and to know how to deal with them so as to please them, but this knowledge will enable the possessor of it to handle men to his own advantage, whether in getting the best results from their work, or in knowing how to influence them to do that which is desired. Some men can be forced by a strong pressure being brought to bear, and will yield their wishes to others. Some men with large Combativeness and Destructiveness cannot be forced, but can be coaxed or influenced to do the thing desired. The man or woman who understands this subject will not make mistakes in their attempts to accomplish the desired results in life. At each session of the American Institute of Phrenology there are a number of business men who have no other motive in attending except to obtain this knowledge for application in the practical affairs of life. One of the students of a recent class, a business man residing in this city, permits us to publish his opinion as to the value of the course of instruction, as follows:—

"After attending the course of lectures of the American Institute of Phrenology for the season of 1887, I take pleasure in saying I have derived a great deal of practical benefit from them, and am very much surprised that a subject which has been so ably and elaborately explained and taught should receive so little attention from practical business men. Although I have been compelled to neglect pressing business engagements to attend this course of lectures, at the same time I feel satisfied that they have well repaid me for the time I have devoted to them, and as far as the expense is concerned, I consider it one of the best investments I ever made.

A very important thing to every business man is an education which will enable him to put the right man in the right place, and I know of no course of instruction that will compare with Phrenology in this important matter."

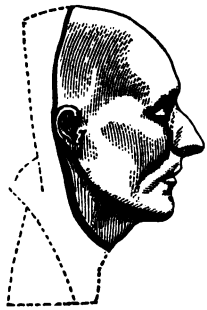
CLINTON E. BRUSH.
Manager Chicago Corset Co., 402 Broadway, N. Y.

The man who best understands Human Character, by study or experience, is the one who will work most successfully and with the least wear and tear of mind and body, among men, in the transaction of business. The American Institute of Phrenology was organized for the purpose of giving this instruction, and we will be glad to give any information that may be desired relating to the matter. Address

Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, 27 East 21st St., New York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM

27 East 21st Street, New York.



MASK OF NAPOLEON I.

THIS is the only collection of the kind and contains CASTS from Life and BUSTS of hundreds of celebrated people in whom the public are interested. Among others the following of many of these no duplicates are in existence, and the originals have been procured at great expense.

Napoleon, I.; Webster, Lincoln, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Grant, Voltaire, Thos. Paine, Guiteau, Lord Byron, Dante, Bryant, Edison, Huxley, Gen. Hancock, Gerritt Smith, Chastine Cox, Rugg, Idiot Family (Hillings), Laura Bridgeman (deaf, dumb, and blind), Cuvier, Prof. Morse Edwin Forest, Kean, Walter Scott, Robt. Burns, John Quincy Adams, Gall, Spurzheim, Dr. Tanner, McClellan, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Cox, Dr. Valentine Mott, Mrs. Gottfried (murderess), Salmon P. Chase, Houdans, Washington, Sumner, Cardinal McClosky, Thos. H. Benton, Black Hawk, Aaron Burr, Alex. Hamilton, O'Connell, Gilmore, Washington Irving, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Oliver Cromwell, Wordsworth, Colridge, Tom Moore, Sir Isaac Newton, Patty Cannon, a case water-brain; Hara Waukay (New Zealand Cannibal), Elihu Burritt, Gen. Scott, Franklin, Greeley, Seward, Jas. Fisk, John Kelly, Rich. B. Sheridan, Lord Chatham, Robt. Bruce, Wm. Pitt, Rev. John Pierpont, Robt. Dale Owen, Dr. Hahneman, Dr. Casnochen, Dr. Newman, Dr. Alcott, Chas. Dickens, Raphael, Pres. Barnard, Dio Lewis, Pere Hyacinth, Flat-headed Indian, Captain Cook, Osceola, Horace Mann, Dr. Saml. Howe, Dr. Trall, Francis Wright, Frederick, the Great, Dean Swift, Martin Van Buren, Milliard Fillmore, Zack Taylor, Jas. K. Polk, Lafayette, Rev. Leonard Bacon, Neanderthal, Man and Gorilla, Mad Malibran, Sylvester Graham, John C. Fremont, Dupuytren, Dr. Chalmers, and many others.

Among the many portraits and sketches in Oil and Crayon are the following: Gladstone, Parnell, Dr. McCosh, Wm. M. Evarts, Wendell Phillips, C. Vanderbilt, W. Vanderbilt, Geo. Peabody, Fred Douglass, John Brown, Henry Wilson, Mark Lemon, H. Dana, Stewart Mills, Rich. Cobden, Tupper, Rosa Bonheur, Robt. E. Lee, Gustave Dore, McMahon, Emerson, Peter Cooper, Stanton, John B. Gough, Maximilian, Alex. H. Stephens, Jefferson Davis, Christine Neilson, Michael Angelo, Schuyler Colfax, Brigham Young, Francis Wayland, Dr. Morgan Dix, Disraeli, Bancroft, Goethe, Cæsar, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, S. H. Tyng, The Duke of Wellington, Edgar A. Poe, Thier, Agassiz, John Jacob Astor, Pope, Alexander VI., Dr. Guthrie, Lucretia Mott, Stephen Girard, Mrs. Garfield, De Lesseps, Geo. Francis Train, Grace Greenwood, Talmage and many others.

These with many others are catalogued and on free exhibition. You are cordially invited to spend an hour, more or less, at our rooms at any time, where a competent person will freely answer your inquiries.

FOWLER & WELLS CO., Phrenologists and Publishers,

27 East 21st STREET, Near Broadway, NEW YORK.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY;

OR, SIGNS OF CHARACTER.

As manifested in Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the Human Face Divine. By SAMUEL R. WELLS.

A comprehensive, thorough, and practical work, in which all that is known on the subject is Systemized, Explained, Illustrated, and Applied. Physiognomy is shown to be no mere fanciful speculation, but a consistent and well-considered system of Character-reading, based on the established truths of Physiology and Phrenology, and confirmed by Ethnology, as well as by the peculiarities of individuals. It is no abstraction, but something to be made useful; something to be practiced by everybody and in all places, and made an efficient help in that noblest of all studies—Man. It is readily understood and as readily applied. The following are some of the leading topics discussed and explained:

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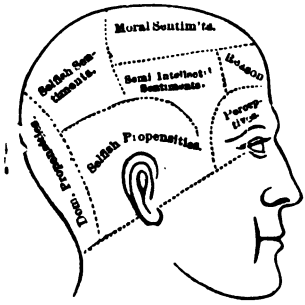
Brain and Mind,



OR, MENTAL SCIENCE CONSIDERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF PHRENOLOGY AND IN RELATION TO MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

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The authors state in their preface: "In preparing this volume it has been the aim to meet an existing want, viz: that of a treatise which not only gives the reader a complete view of the system of mental science known as Phrenology, but also exhibits its relation to Anatomy and Physiology, as those sciences are represented to-day by standard authority."

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General Principles.
The Temperaments.
Structure of the Brain and Skull.
Classification of the Faculties.
The Selfish Organs.
The Intellect.
The Semi-Intellectual Faculties.
The Organs of the Social Functions.
The Selfish Sentiments.
The Moral and Religious Sentiments.
How to Examine Heads.
How Character is Manifested.
The Action of the Faculties.
The Relation of Phrenology to Metaphysics and Education.
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Phrenology is no longer a thing laughed at. The scientific researches of the last twenty years have demonstrated the fearful and wonderful complication of matter, not only with mind, but with what we call moral qualities. Thereby, we believe, the divine origin of "our frame" has been newly illustrated, and the Scriptural psychology confirmed; and in the Phrenological Chart we are disposed to find a species of "urim and thummim," revealing, if not the Creator's will concerning us, at least His revelation of essential character. One thing is certain, that the discoveries of physical science must ere long force all men to the single alternative of Calvinism or Atheism. When they see that God has written Himself sovereign, absolute, and predestinating, on the records of His creation, they will be ready to find His writing as clearly in the Word; and the analogical argument, meeting the difficulties and the objections on the side of Faith by those admitted as existing on the side of Sight, will avail as well in one case as in the other. We will only add, the above work is, without doubt, the best popular presentation of the science which has yet been made. It confines itself strictly to facts, and is not written in the interest of any pet "theory." It is made very interesting by its copious illustrations, pictorial and narrative, and the whole is brought down to the latest information on this curious and suggestive department of knowledge.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

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The illustrations of the Special Organs and Faculties are for the most part from portraits of men and women whose characters are known, and great pains have been taken to exemplify with accuracy the significance of the text in each case. For the student of human nature and character the work is of the highest value.

It is printed on fine paper, and substantially bound in extra cloth, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1.50. Address

Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, 27 East 21st St., New York.

THE HEAD AND FACE

A

MIRROR OF THE MIND.

INQUIRIES are often made whether we can give a satisfactory examination from photographs. Thousands of people would be glad to obtain from us a careful phrenological examination of their *heads*, but they live so far away from our office that they cannot incur the expense of coming. Such will be glad to know that they can procure for the purpose properly prepared photographs, with all the required measurements, and then receive from us a delineation of character and talents, with advice as to health, proper occupation, and choice of a business partner or life companion.

Among a hundred photographs as they are commonly taken, perhaps there might be found one which would be such as a phrenologist would choose for a careful and exhaustive delineation of the character.

About the year 1850 the ladies dressed their hair as smoothly as possible, laying it to the head so as to reveal its form accurately; but forty years later the style is to make the hair occupy as much room as possible in frizzes, masses, and bangs, and thus cover the forehead to the very eyebrows. But the men, on the contrary, in many cases crop the hair close to the scalp, though if it be thick and strong it stands erect, and thus makes a covering for the head which partially obscures its size and form.

For such examinations from portraits we desire to have two views—a perfect profile, or side view, and a front view: figs. C to H. The hair should be wet and carefully brushed close to the head when the pictures are taken, so as to reveal the form of every part of the head.

Sometimes a person desires to submit to us a single portrait, all that may be attainable of a person, without his knowledge. He may be privately regarded as a candidate for a good situation, or to become a business partner, or a son in-law, and what we shall be able to say may benefit all parties or save them from making a mistake.

I.

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When but a single portrait can be procured for the purpose, if it be what is called a three-quarter view, see Fig. A, it will answer fairly well. It is a matter of so much importance, however, that the examiner shall have all the facilities that are possible, pains should be taken and all requisite effort made to get the proper pictures to insure the best results.

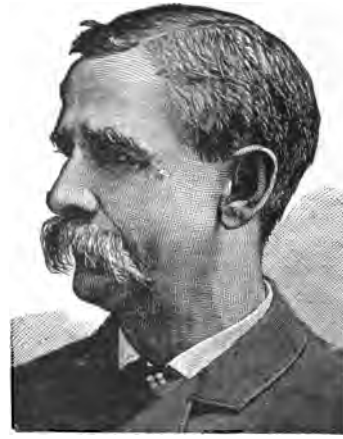


Fig. A. Edward Bellamy.

In presenting the engravings from photographs, Figs. B, C, and D, the two latter taken properly and expressly for our use, it is but just that we give their history. On the 12th of Jan., 1891, we received the three photographs for examination from a young lady residing 3,000 miles from New York. She had conformed to our circular on the subject in the kinds of pictures required, together with size of brain, height, weight, complexion, etc. On the 13th of Jan. we had finished the work required, and the description and pictures were returned to her by mail. On the 22d of Jan. we wrote to the young lady, in substance, as follows:

Fig. B. Head Dressed for a Party.

MISS ——. We are about to publish a new pamphlet respecting examinations from pictures, and remembering how perfectly you had yours taken for our purpose, and had also sent a third one, taken with the hair dressed in fashionable style, making such a startling contrast, we now write to ask you to return your three

pictures numbered, 5,135, to be engraved by us for the new circular; of course, in the publication, your name and residence will be concealed. If you will permit the use of the form and dressing of the head, we will, if you desire it, require the artist so to modify the faces that your friends would not recognize that they were taken from your pictures.

Yours truly,
FOWLER & WELLS CO.

She replied as follows:

——— ———, Jan. 31, 1891.

"FOWLER & WELLS CO.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 22d inst., is received. Herewith you will find my photographs for which you ask. I am not particular whether my friends would recognize my pictures in the circular or not. Now one word in regard to your description of my character. First, let me thank you for answering so promptly. I am very much pleased with the description. My mother, brother, and a friend think you could not have given it more accurately had you known me from the cradle. We are all great coffee drinkers, but for the week past I have taken but one cup, and I have even given up white bread for 'Graham,' and a cracker made of the entire wheat flour.

Respectfully,
——— ———."

Fig. C. Side View of B.

Fig. D. Front View of B.

Figs. B, C, and D, the reader will understand, are those above referred to, and that in C and D the hair was wet and laid perfectly to the head. In C, the hair having been twisted, is held at the chin by one hand. How finely the outline of the whole head is shown from

the root of the nose to the back of the neck, and the side-head and forehead show nice modeling. In D, the front view, we have the rounded side-head with its wideness, showing force, ingenuity, economy, policy, prudence, and taste; and the wideness between the eyes, artistic ability and talent for drawing, modeling, cutting, fitting, etc.

In B we have the head as represented in society dress. Just the brow is shown, and some hints of the breadth and fullness at Cautiousness, but for all else the splendid hair envelopes the head as in a cloud, and hides the grand head on which we dote.

Fig. E shows the side view of an interesting head. It is high and long, but flattened and narrow along the sides. The hair is abundant, but fine, and having been wet and carefully brushed, it offered very little difficulty in the examination.

Fig. E. Taken Properly.

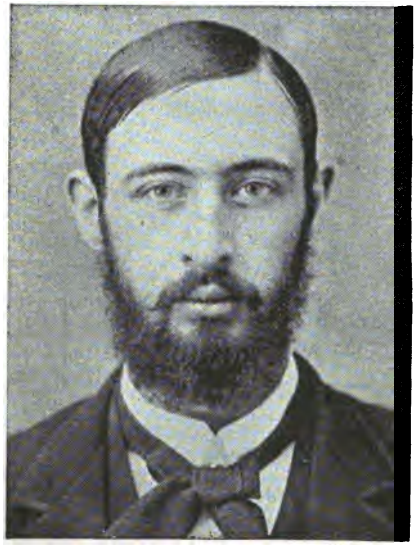


Fig. F. Front view of E. Taken Properly.

Fig. F shows the front view, gives the height and form of the top head and the comparative narrowness of the side head, and the deficiencies of the Selfish propensities. The head is long and high from the opening of the ear, and narrow and light behind the ears.

Fig. G was taken rightly for the purpose of examination. It is a square side or profile view. It is sometimes *difficult* to get *artists* to take a *perfect profile*. They incline to make it *a three-quarter* or

a seven-eighth view, and thus *partially defeat* the desired result. How large the perceptive organs across the brows! How long and flat the head appears! How ample the social or back-head. It is taken just as we like it, though the hair might have been laid a little smoother.

Fig. G. Taken as We Wish.

Fig. H is the front view of Fig. G. No one would suppose to look at the side view that the head were as broad as this shows it to be. The forehead is broad as well as long from the ears forward. How wide between the eyes, like D. How wide at Constructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Cautiousness, as well as at Destructiveness, and Combativeness. We need both views of all the portraits from C to H, to study the whole character.

Fig. H. Front View of G.

FACTS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL.

Those who desire to consult us in regard to making examination from photographs for choice of occupation, right education, or proper adaptation and selection in marriage, will receive from us, by mail, a circular setting forth in detail how to have pictures taken for the purpose, and especially what measurements we need of the head, chest, waist, height; weight, complexion, color of hair and eyes; also the price for such service, and how to send pictures and safely remit money. Address FOWLER & WELLS CO,. 775 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING LIKENESSES FOR PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Let the hair be wet and brushed down as smoothly to the head as possible, so as to show its shape, and let the parted side of the hair come next the instrument (See Figs. C, E, G,) and let it be a perfect profile or side view—not turned at all. Then take also a direct front view, the hair, as before laid smoothly (See Figs. D, F, H,) and have the person sit at the same distance from the instrument for both views. Tin-types, if of the best sort, will answer the purpose, and are much cheaper than photographs. Yet, if a person can send us a photo, also, it may assist in studying temperament though not taken as we require (See Fig. B).

If but one likeness can be sent, it should be what is called a three-quarter view, showing both the front and side of the head (See Fig. A). The head is what we want, and it may be taken as large as convenient. C and D are the size we like.

In some cases it may not be convenient or possible to obtain likenesses which are taken in the best way. If not, such as may be had can be sent, and we will do our best with them, or decline to use and return them, with the money.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE HEAD.

Take a measurement around the head (See Fig I, A). Another from the root of the nose, over the head to the sharp, bony point, called "occipital spine," at the lower part of the back-head (See dotted line B). Another from the opening of one ear to that of the other, over the head (C).

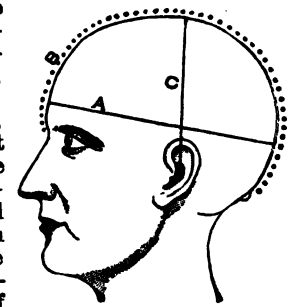


Fig. I. Measurements.

The height, weight, size of chest, waist, as called for on the subsequent page, will aid us in the study of the temperament, and the balance and integrity of the bodily and mental powers, and thereby enable the person who delineates the character to make it more complete. If a person is sending pictures of an absent friend, or if the friend is not aware of the fact, and therefore the measurements and weight cannot be positively stated, an effort to describe the build, size, weight, complexion, etc., should be made.

These examinations are nicely printed on the type-writer, and when completed, are sent by mail, including the photographs, carefully packed and in a plain envelope. Please be careful to write name and address plainly.

Price for a written description by pictures, $5.00. Special terms will be made for clubs of five or more sent at one time.

INFORMATION NEEDED IN GIVING A PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATION OF CHARACTER FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

1. Name of Person.
2. Circumference of Head in inches.
3. From Root of Nose over Top-head.
4. From opening of Ears over Top-head.
5. Height of Person.
6. General Weight with ordinary clothing.
7. Size of Chest, just under the arms.
8. Size around the Waist.
9. Color of Hair.
10. Color of Eyes.
11. Complexion.
12. Extent of Education.
13. Occupation hitherto.
14. Health.
15. Married or Single.
16. Number of Portraits sent, to be carefully returned.
17. Name.
18. Address in full, Post Office, County and State.
19. Amount to be sent, Five Dollars.

To save copying, a person can answer the above by *Numbers*.

All letters to be addressed to FOWLER & WELLS CO., Phrenologists,

TESTIMONIALS.

[We have the original letters, but as they were not written for publication the names and special localities are omitted.]

Mr. Nelson Sizer: New Orleans, La., March 9, 1891.

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of the three examinations from portraits, and I must really compliment you, as they are quite correct and to the point; you even have the very expressions they use down to the letter as though you had known the ladies personally. My sister is well represented, and I shall give her the opportunity of studying medicine as you suggest. I feel deeply indebted to you, and remain, with kind regards, your sincere friend, —— ——.

Prof. N. Sizer: ——, Iowa, March 12, 1891.

Dear Sir: The description of character received in due time. Although I was confident of your ability to describe character, yet I did not think you could give so perfect a description from pictures, and must say, if I know myself, it represents my peculiarities in a very clear and perfect manner.

Sincerely yours, —— ——.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells Co.: ——, Ill., Dec. 14, 1890.

I received your full written description of character a few days ago. I can say that I am truly surprised at the correctness of your delineation. I could scarcely believe that so much could be told from photographs. I would cheerfully advise any one who is about to choose a life business to consult your skill as Phrenologists before making a choice. Thanking you for your advice, I remain, Truly yours, —— — ——.

Prof. Nelson Sizer: ——, Iowa, Feb. 11. 1891.

My Dear Sir: The Phrenological character of myself and picture came duly to hand. To say that I am highly pleased is but expressing it mildly. For some time I have been a believer in Phrenology, but the chart more firmly establishes my belief. It is thought to be scrupulously correct. I can possibly find no fault with it. Your advice I value and will follow it. I shall now enter upon my work with much more confidence. Yes, sir, I have every reason to respect Phrenology. Most truly yours, —— — ——.

Letter from a Fond and Anxious Parent.

"Fowler & Wells: Chicago, Ill.

"I have just received the 'description of charter' written by you, for my son, from photographs, and it would seem that you had known him from the cradle. He is peculiar; a kind of mystery, but you describe him truly. Your advice as to his future business appears to be correct, for he has manifested talent in that direction. We desired to educate him for a profession for which you say he has but little ability. We shall follow your advice in his case, and he is delighted that you encourage his preference. Thankfully yours, S. H."

A Most Important Case.

A gentleman, who was a stranger to us, called at our office with the photographs of a gentleman and a lady, which he desired us to examine carefully, and to write out the character of each, more particularily that of the gentleman, and give our opinion as to the adaptation in marriage of the parties, the lady being his daughter. He did not tell his name or residence, or that of the parties in interest. We promised to have the matter ready in a few hours, and he retired. In our statement we described the young man as selfish, tyrannical, and inclined to be immoral, and quite unsuited to the lady. When the gentleman called for the document, he took it, sealed, and left without reading it.

About a month afterward we received a letter from the father, addressed to the examiner, which we copy:

"Nelson Sizer:

"*Dear Sir:* In the latter part of March last, I was in the office of Fowler & Wells, and left with you two photographic likenesses [of a young man and young woman,] to be examined in regard to their relative fitness for union in matrimony —more especially the young man. The study of the description I obtained from you, coupled with some recollections I have of his habits and ways, leads me to the conclusion that your delineation is, in every way, true and to the point. Thanking you a thousand times for the favor conferred on me which I consider more in the light of a friendly act than otherwise,

"I remain, very truly yours, —— ——."

Two years afterward the young lady called, made herself known, and warmly thanked us for having saved her from a sad misalliance. She has married by our advice happily.

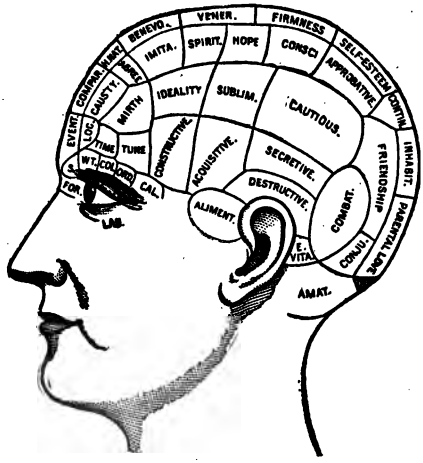
All letters of inquiry should contain stamp for postage, and be addressed to

Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, 27 East 21st St, New York.

A Choice of Premiums.

The Phrenological Chart.

A handsome symbolical Head, made from new and special drawings designed for the purpose. The pictorial illustrations show the location of each of the phrenological organs, and their natural language. The Head is about twelve inches wide, handsomely lithographed in colors and on heavy plate paper 19 x 24 inches, mounted, with rings for hanging, or may be framed. Price, $1.00. Is given to new subscribers, or the Bust Premium.



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